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中華民國十四年九月十九日第三千三百三十三號

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GERMANY RELEASES 25,000 TROOPS FOR BALKANSCAMPAIGN

Turkey Sends Big Force To
Mesopotamia From The
Dardanelles

MORE BRITISH LAND Rumania Completes Mobil- isation and Finishes Defence Works

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 14.—The Times
correspondent at Bukharest states
that 25,000 German troops arrived
at Ruscuk and proceeded to
Shumla, probably en route to Turkey.

The French wireless service states
that the mobilisation of the Ru-
manian army is complete with the
calling up of one new class. The
Staff has completed both the Car-
pathian and Danube defences.

Athens, February 14.—Formidable
Turkish forces are proceeding to
Mesopotamia from the Dardanelles.
Further re-inforcements for the
British forces have landed at Bal-
onica. The French are proceeding
further northward along the railway.

Paris, February 14.—It is stated
that, after the Turkish defeat in the
Caucasus, a lively discussion oc-
curred at a council of war held in
Constantinople between Enver Pasha
and the German Generals. Enver
Pasha insisted upon the necessity of
transferring to the Caucasus the
Turkish troops in Thrace and Bul-
garia.

The German Generals, however,
declared that it was essential to keep
the Turkish troops in Thrace, as the
Salonica front is the more important.
Amsterdam, February 14.—A tele-
gram from Constantinople states
that the Porte has introduced a bill
extending military compulsory ser-
vice to men of fifty.

KUT IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, Feb. 14.—An official bulletin
states: General Aylmer reports that
the weather has cleared. The situa-
tion is unchanged. General Town-
shend reports that an aeroplane
dropped two bombs on Kut, which did
no damage.

America to Produce Poetry of the Future Mrs. Tietjens States

America, instead of being a songless
land of prosaic money grabbers, is to
produce the poetry of the future,
according to Mrs. Eunice Tietjens who
gave an address before the American
Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel
yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Tietjens is
a poet of international fame. Her
home is in Chicago where she is
assistant editor of Poetry, a magazine
devoted entirely to verse.

Mrs. Tietjens spoke on the new
movements in American poetry. She
said that freedom was one of the
dominant characteristics of the new
poets. They had broken away from
the hard and fast rules to treat of any
subject they chose in original forms.
They were also getting away from
ethics—putting poetry on a basis of
art rather than a basis of ethics.

It was a recognized fact that
technical perfection was now de-
manded. There was a widespread
movement also to bring back the
poetry of sound by such men as
Vachel Lindsay. Mrs. Tietjens made
a special plea for the encouragement
of American poets now, for great poets
could be made only by the sympathy
of great audiences.

As illustrations of her points, Mrs.
Tietjens read poems from some of the
modern American poets. These in-
cluded: The Santa Fe Trail, by
Vachel Lindsay; Silence by Edgar Lee
Masters whose Spoon River Anthology
has made him the man of the hour;
Patterns by Amy Lowell of the famous
New England family; a sonnet by
Arthur Davidson Ficke, and After Love
by Sara Teasdale.

Miss Elizabeth Hammond, sister of
Mrs. Tietjens, was to have given
several "solo selections for the club but
was prevented from attending the
meeting by illness. Before the program
tea was served by Mrs. Morrow and
Mrs. Clark.

Hard Fighting in Szechuen; 500 Wounded at Tzeliutsing

Dr. Wallace Crawford Reports to Red Cross Society
On Situation; Rebels Repulsed at Luchow

That hard fighting is in progress
in Szechuen is indicated by tele-
grams now being received by the
central committee of the Red Cross
Society of China.

The following is a copy of a tele-
gram received yesterday from the
Society's Hon. Organising Medical
Officer for West Szechuen, Dr.
Wallace Crawford:

Shen Tun-ho, Esq.,
Red Cross Society, Shanghai.
Excellent organization Chungking,
Freeman, Sheridan, Wang assisting;
Tzeliutsing has handled five hundred
wounded, Luchow many, Jungshien
full, leaving for Tzeliutsing 15th.
Crawford.

Luchow Repulses Rebels

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 15.—The report
in Shanghai of the loss of Luchow is
denied by the Chinese Government.
The rebels were repulsed at Luchow,
on the tenth instant, by Government
troops, who also re-captured Lan-
tienpa and Lohanchang. Tai-ping-
chang was recovered on the twelfth,
the rebels retreating south.

Only one brigade of Szechuen
troops, under Liu Cheng-hou, at
Yunling, rebelled against the
government.

Northern Troops Checked

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 14.—The Peking
Gazette, reviewing the situation in
Szechuen, which continues to be
shrouded in mystery, says:

"From what we can learn from
official sources it is certain that
severe fighting has occurred at
Luchow and between Suifu and
Chengtu. The situation at Tzeliut-
sing is unknown, but it appears
as if a force of rebels is still in
the neighborhood of the salt-works,
although, according to the last
Government report, it has been
isolated.

"A general perusal of the official
reports seems to show that, with the
exception of one respecting the
fighting at Luchow, the engagements,
up to the present, have been of a
minor character. The advance of
the Northern troops towards Suifu
appears to have met with a check,

CANADA IS CAREFULLY GUARDING HER BORDER

U. S. Gives Assurance Won't
Permit Country to be Made
Base for Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 14.—In the
House of Commons, replying to a
demand that precautions should be
taken at the frontier, in view of the
revelations at San Francisco of
German dynamite plots, the Minister
of Marine said that every precaution
was being taken. The Government
had received an assurance that the
United States Government will not
permit the United States to be made
a base for attacks against Canada.

BRIAND RETURNING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—The French
Premier, M. Briand and his col-
leagues lunched with King Victor
Emmanuel at the Italian head-
quarters, visited the Italian front and
departed for Paris in the evening.

SPANISH ARMY REFORM

Word has been received here of a
distinct reform in the Spanish army
organization. A royal mandate re-
cently created the Head Staff of the
army. The office is separate from the
Minister of War. General
Valeriano Weyler has been appointed
chief of the new organization.
General Weyler commanded the
Spanish army in Cuba and is a
veteran of Spanish wars of the last
half-century.

The Weather

Cloudy and damp, but still rather
fine weather. The maximum tem-
perature recorded yesterday was 52.5
and the minimum 28.2, the figures
for the corresponding day last year
being respectively 54.9 and 37.0.

owing to the pressure of the rebel
forces at Luchow.

"The fighting around Luchow was
of a more important nature than
that in the direction of Suifu, owing
to the open revolt of the 2nd
Division, under its Commander, Liu
Cheng-hou. This division was for-
merly stationed at Luchow, but, on
the outbreak of hostilities, when it
was rumored that Liu Cheng-hou
was secretly in league with the
rebels, the division was despatched
to Yunling.

"On the approach of the rebels,
Liu Cheng-hou retired from Yun-
ling on Luchow, on the pretext that
he was unable to resist the advance
of the Yunnanese. He was thus able
to occupy Nachi and to begin to
fortify the heights opposite Luchow,
without meeting with any resistance.

"Following this, it appears that
the local garrisons failed to prevent
the rebels crossing the Yangtze-
kiang on the first day, but, the
following day, re-inforcements of
northern troops arrived and im-
mediately began to attack the rebels,
with results which, so far, are not
known."

Chengtu, February 14.—5,000 of
General Tiao Kun's troops have
arrived at Yunshingchang, near
Tzeliutsing, to assist the Governor's
troops.

Liu Hsien-shi to Die

Ostasiatiska Lloyd

Peking, February 15.—Liu Hsien-
shi, Military Commissioner of Kwei-
chow, who abandoned his post when
the Yunnan rebels advanced against
Kweiyang, has been deprived of his
rank by order of the President.
Instructions have been given by the
President to arrest Liu and execute
him.

In view of the troubles in Yun-
nan, it had been decided to celebrate
the eleventh birthday of ex-Empress
Hsuan Tung quietly. In spite of this
decision, Yuan Shih-k'ai and many
other old Manchou officials, among
them Hsu Shih-chang, Chao Er-
hsun, Yu Lang, Ho Hsiang-chang and
Chiang Chao-tsung, went to the
Palace to offer congratulations.

In consequence of the resignation
of Chuang Yun-kuang, Chief Censor,
several other Censors have tendered
their resignation. Yuan Shih-k'ai
intends to engage Chuang as political
advisor.

Londoners in Protest At Blockade Failing To Hold Up Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—The Daily
Mail commissioner in Holland
asserts that the efforts of Great
Britain to prevent commodities
entering Germany have failed. He
cites the case of butter, of which
Great Britain obtained from Holland
2,456 tons in 1915, as compared with
7,340 tons in 1913, while Germany
obtained 36,516 tons, as compared
with 19,023 tons in 1913.

At a meeting held in the City, to-
day, Lord Devonport presiding, a
resolution was passed that City men
viewed with great alarm the enormous
quantity of commodities which are
reaching the enemy through the
North Sea and urging fuller use of
Britain's sea-power.

Want More Territory For Panama's Defence

Brig.-Gen. Edwards Says Great-
er Range of Guns Has
Changed Situation

Reuter's Service

Washington, February 14.—The
acquisition of more territory at both
termini of the Panama Canal is re-
commended to the War Department
by Brigadier-General Edwards, in
command of the Canal Zone, to
increase the range of the defences to
correspond with the increased range
of modern guns.

U.S.A. CHINA LOAN

A Peking despatch to the Eastern
News Agency (Japanese) says that
the Chinese Government is trying to
negotiate a loan from U. S. A.
financiers, but so far there seems to
be no progress in the negotiations.

BRITISH LOSE CRUISER ARETHUSA ON E. COAST

Commodore Tyrwhitt's Flagship
Strikes Mine; Ten Men
Are Killed

AMIRAL CHARNER IS SUNK

Rescued Survivor Tells How
French Auxiliary Was
Torpedoed on 8th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—The Admir-
alty announces that H.M. cruiser
Arethusa (3,750 tons; 29 knots; 250
men; completed 1914), carrying the
flag of Commodore Tyrwhitt, has
struck a mine off the East Coast and
it is feared will become a total
wreck. About 10 men lost their
lives.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The loss of the
auxiliary cruiser Amiral Charnier
(4,804 tons; Chargeurs Reunis, Havre)
is confirmed. A raft has been picked
up off the coast of Syria, with 15 sear-
men on it, only one of whom was alive.
He said that the cruiser was torpedoed
on the 8th and sank in a few
minutes. They were not able to
launch the boats.

BRITISH CONSCRIPTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—A Royal
Proclamation is posted, calling up all
single men.

GARBUNOVKA CAPTURED AFTER A WEEK'S FIGHT

Germans' Left Flank Is Threat-
ened; Turks Are Driven
From Erzeroum Fort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 14.—After a
week of increased fighting along the
Dvinak line, especially on the right
flank, where both sides are strongly
entrenched, the Russians succeeded
in capturing the village of Gar-
bunovka, ten miles north-west of
Dvinak and two miles south of the
Ponewaj railway, thereby deepening
our front before Dvinak and threat-
ening the German left flank.

Last autumn, Garbunovka was the
scene of repeated engagements and
frequently changed hands. During
the last three or four months, it has
been in the possession of the Ger-
mans.

The German attempt to retake
Garbunovka was accompanied by a
flank attack against Illukst, which
failed. The Germans were caught
between the cross-fire of the Russian
artillery and obliged to retire.

An official communique issued today
stated: We have captured the fort at
Erzeroum, in which an explosion took
place, as already reported, taking
many prisoners, six guns and
quantities of munitions.

The Government has decided that the
Turkish Ambassador who was cap-
tured near Keredje, in Persia, shall
be sent to Turkey, while the Aus-
trian Military Attache, who was
taken prisoner at the same time, will
be sent to Russia as a prisoner of
war.

ZEPPELIN DAMAGED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, February 14.—The
Zeppelin L 20 was observed on the
11th over the island of Manoe, off the
west coast of Denmark, flying very
low and slowly, her engines evidently
being damaged. The airship was
steering southward, but a strong
easterly breeze drove it westward.

BELGIAN EXECUTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 14.—A tele-
gram from Brussels states that a
waiter has been executed for the
murder of the son of a Belgian officer
named Keels. The execution is
apparently connected with the
murder of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

Mr. Wilson Consents To Stand Again for Presidency of U.S.

Reuter's Service

Washington, Feb. 14.—President
Wilson has formally consented to
stand again for the Presidency.

Two Supporters of Conscription



David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions and Lord Murray
were among the principal speakers for the military service bill in Parlia-
ment. They are shown here entering the House of Commons.

Schenectady Munition Factory Set On Fire

Only One Small Building Of
General Electric Company's
Plant Burnt Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, Feb. 14.—The great
munitions plant of the General
Electric Company at Schenectady,
New York, has been wrecked by a fire,
the origin of which, up to the present,
is unknown.
A later message said:—Only a small
building was burned down at the
General Electric Works at Schenec-
tady.

Find Fownes Partners Traded With Enemy

One Gets £500 Fine, Others
12 Months and Four
Months in Jail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—William
Gardiner Rignen, William Fownes
Rignen and Stanley Rignen, partners
in the well-known firm of glove-
makers, Messrs. Fownes, were
sentenced today at the Old Bailey to
a fine of £500, 12 months and 4
months imprisonment in the second
division, respectively, for trading
with the enemy.

Deny Grahame White Is Seriously Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—It is
stated that the report that Mr.
Grahame White, the famous aviator,
has been seriously wounded is un-
founded.

Fine Music Program For American Dance

Prof. Papini, who is to lead the
music for the American Company
dance at the Astor House, tomorrow
night, has spent a deal of considera-
tion over what tunes he should
serve up for the occasion. Here is
the result of his labors—every num-
ber guaranteed to make a pair of
pumps dance without feet inside:

1. Two-step—All Aboard for Dixie-land.
2. One-step—Zamboango.
3. Waltz—Fremlo d'Amour.
4. Fox Trot—Hors d'Oeuvre.
5. One-step—Everybody Rag with me.
6. Waltz—Mimi (Leap Year).
7. Two-step—Merry Whirl.
8. One-step—Molly, Dear, it's you I'm after.
9. Fox Trot—By Heck.
10. Waltz—Shell out.
11. One-step—To Lou (Leap Year).
12. Two-step—My little Dream Girl.
13. Rag—Piano Rag.
14. Waltz—Sympathy.
15. One-step—Peg o' my Heart.
16. Two-step—Good night Medley.

CUE TO INTERNED GERMAN LINERS TO DASH FOR LIBERTY

Advised to Seize Opportun-
ity, Is Report In
New York

U. S. PREDICAMENT

Mr. Wilson Said to Be In-
volved in Inextricable
Controversy

PRESS ASSUMPTION

Officials Surprised Presi-
dent Taken as Accepting
German Proposals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, Feb. 14.—It is reported
that all German liners in neutral
harbors have received the cue to make
a dash for liberty whenever op-
portunity offers.

The papers are of opinion
that President Wilson is involved
in an inextricable controversy
as a result of Germany's memo-
randum following Secretary of
State Lansing's suggested disarm-
ament of merchantmen. Officials
of the State Department are quoted as
expressing surprise at the assump-
tion of the press that the United
States has accepted Germany's pro-
posal.

Washington, February 14.—The
State Department has received the
text of Germany's submarine
memorandum.

More Frise Trenches Captured by French

German Company is Surrounded
And Decimated; Surviv-
ors Surrender

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, Feb. 15.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday afternoon
reported: Southward of the Somme,
A French attack at dusk on the Ger-
man works near Frise occupied some
portions of the German trenches. A
counter-attack was mown down by the
French fire.

We surrounded a German company,
decimating it. The captain and 70
survivors surrendered.

We also took other prisoners and a
number of machine-guns. The number
of the enemy's dead was considerable.
In the Champagne, in the course of
a German attack eastward of the
Tahure-Hommesy road, we exploded
three mines under the enemy in our
advanced elements. Their attempts to
advance to our support trenches com-
pletely failed, but, notwithstanding
the serious losses sustained by the
Germans by our mines and artillery,
the enemy remained in our advanced
elements.

There was a furious artillery battle
in Alsace. The German infantry took
200 yards of trench, but an im-
mediate counter-attack regained most
of the ground.

The communique in the evening
reported: Our artillery in Belgium
blew up a munitions depot north of
Boesinghe. On Sunday evening,
north of Soissons, the enemy's
infantry, after a heavy bombard-
ment, attempted to debouch, but
were stopped immediately by our
artillery and rifle fire.

There was severe artillery fighting
in the Champagne. In Upper
Alsace, the enemy heavily bombarded
our advanced trenches east of
Seppois, which we had re-captured
during the night. We had to evacu-
ate the positions, which were
entirely wrecked.

Our artillery in the same region
shelled enemy re-inforcements,
which were attempting to advance
in small parties.

London, February 14.—General Sir
Douglas Haig reports: The enemy
were very active with mining south
of La Bassée Canal. They have
exploded seven mines in the last
twenty-four hours.
South of Fosse 8, there were mine
explosions, preceded by a heavy
bombardment and followed by a small
infantry attack. A few men entered
our front trench, but were immedi-
ately expelled with hand-grenades.
Yesterday, there were 17 air fights.
One large hostile double-engine
machine was driven down in the
enemy's lines.

The German wireless service
reports that 40 British prisoners were
captured in the fighting at Pilken.
We had 11 men missing in this fight-
ing, of whom 4 are believed to have
been killed. These men were lost in
pursuing the Germans back to their
trenches.

STREET
SALES

In the Courts

Mr. Benjamin Wins

Mr. Maurice Benjamin was awarded damages by the British Supreme Court yesterday against Mr. Edward I. Ezra. The suit was the result of a dispute regarding the new building at Klunge and Nanking Roads. Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, in his decision granted Mr. Benjamin Tls. 58.50 per month for 18 months capitalised at seven per cent, and costs on the second scale.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant.

In a lengthy judgment His Lordship said the dispute had originated—as disputes of this nature were likely to originate—in the development of a town property in the central part, and a most important business part, of Shanghai. He said 'likely to originate' because in a considerable block such as this, rights, well or ill defined, were sure to have been established one way or another and any alterations consequent upon such development as in this case were likely to raise questions which could be met by general forbearance, by give and take, by reasonable compensation, or in the last resort by appeal, as in this case, to the courts of law.

This dispute was an unfortunate one as being between two gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the Jewish community. He desired to say as little, indeed no more than was necessary, about the quarrel for the determination of the points in issue before him. The plaintiff in the name of the Universal Supply Co. entered into two agreements with Mr. Arthur David Sassoon in the years 1908 and 1909 for the leasing of premises known as Nos. 18 and 21 Nanking Road.

The two leases had been extended at one time or another and they had a matter of some 16 or 17 months more to run. The defendant acquired the whole of this property by purchase from the executors of Mr. Sassoon and with it the adjoining property which was occupied by the Shanghai Mercury and other firms or businesses.

He mentioned the Mercury because next to the western side of No. 21 and running up part of the side of No. 18 was a small passage which at the time plaintiff entered into his lease was used exclusively by the Mercury, as a means of access to his office and business premises.

On that passage there were two windows in No. 21 and subsequently there were opened three doors, one out of No. 21 and two out of No. 18. He might say the windows were old windows but he did not think they particularly concerned the present inquiry because he was satisfied that as regarded the amount of light they would not be prejudiced by the buildings which were in course of erection. As regarded the doors there were very important considerations and he must consider the state of this property when plaintiff acquired his lease.

It appeared that block 21 was occupied by shops abutting or fronting on the Nanking Road. At the rear of these shops there was a vacant space, part of which belonged to No. 21 and part to No. 18. It was quite clear, he thought, that at the time plaintiff entered into possession there were doors opening from the buildings erected on No. 18 and on No. 21 upon a yard at the back. As time went on plaintiff in order to develop his property decided to erect a cafe, which was called now the Cafe Fiedler, in consequence, he thought, of the name of the tenant. In order to carry out this alteration he appeared to have blocked what doors there were and to have opened a door giving access to the proposed cafe itself, also one to the ground floor of No. 18, which was used more or less as a hotel, and to a large shop known as the Shanghai Stores.

That was the state of affairs when defendant became possessor of the whole of this property. He immediately got out plans and set about the development of this property in a way which certainly showed great enterprise and a due regard for the interests of the neighborhood.

In the course of his work difficulties arose, amongst them the one with the present plaintiff, but his Lordship must say that he was not prepared to apply to the plaintiff the words of Lord MacNaughton in the well known passage in his judgment of a case against the Home and Colonial Stores which said that the person to be protected was so often the enterprising developer and not

the small man who was making too much of his ancient right. He thought that in this case the dispute was a bona fide one on both sides.

The questions as to whether plaintiff had rights over the passageway, over light and air to the hotel windows and light to the windows in the southern corner had arisen in this dispute. Defendant was advised—and he thought quite rightly advised—that there were rights to light and air in certain of the windows which he would not be justified in interfering with. There appeared to have been in his mind an idea that easements could not be set up in China property.

The question was of course one which might have many aspects in accordance with the neighborhood in which the property was situated. He thought one of the difficulties which would at once be apparent was that because they enjoyed extrajurisdictional rights here they were faced with the somewhat ridiculous proposition that on selling the property to, say, a Frenchman the English law was supplanted in its application by the French law.

He felt it was desirable to say something on this point, not that it was before him, but because it was one of general importance and it would be an unfortunate thing if it got abroad that this court was not prepared to support easements. This matter of light had been abandoned and was not tried before him. When it came to the question of costs he would have to say what he made the order he did.

Now they came to the question of the right to the passage. The dispute about this had originated in the somewhat haphazard manner in which arrangements giving plaintiff access to this passage were originally made between himself and the landlord. It was very natural that it was a haphazard arrangement.

The parties were on very good terms. They were, so far as he knew, good landlord and good tenant. Therefore, whatever might have been the prudent thing to do, it was not considered necessary because differences were not likely to arise. However, unfortunately, the landlord died before the expiration of the tenancy and his successor in title was also successor to the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of this somewhat loose arrangement which was made during his lifetime and which the court had now to interpret.

The arrangement was made apparently by conversation and although the witnesses from Sassoon's did not remember very much about it he thought the arrangement must have contemplated very considerable changes. Plaintiff apparently attached more importance to the cafe alteration than the others. The property was let at what undoubtedly was a low rent, which at all events showed it was not a highly developed piece of property. He had asked Sassoon's representative whether the length of the lease had anything to do with prospective development of the property and he said: "No."

The only object in this question that mattered, as the case had gone, was to ascertain whether they did not mind what plaintiff did with the property so long as he paid the rent or whether they had in their minds the taking over of the property at the end of the tenancy together with the improvements if the property was to be developed, i.e., it seemed to him their leave to do what plaintiff liked with the property would be of very much less importance than it would be if they thought the improvements which he might effect would accrue to their benefit at the termination of the lease.

The question of written licence to make alterations had been waived by the conduct of landlord and tenant and verbal leave had as a rule been substituted. But as showing the importance attached to this particular operation over the yard letters were exchanged and the leave of the representative of the landlord was obtained to the opening of certain doors in this passageway and the use of the passage by plaintiff. The question as to whether such arrangement—he used the word arrangement as being in the nature of a non-committal word—was a licence which was revocable depends upon the conduct of the parties.

His Lordship quoted several

authorities on this point and said it seemed to him the result of those cases was that where there had been an agreement or where such a position had arisen that the plaintiff or predecessor in title could not have denied the agreement and that agreement has been acted upon by the plaintiff and the action has been acquiesced in by the defendant or his predecessor in title it would not then be open to the defendant to deny the grant. The question was, first of all, was there an agreement or was there such a position as would disentitle the landlord to deny the agreement in this particular case.

He thought the question of the nature of the property, which he had already referred to, had an important bearing on that question, namely, what was contemplated by this lease under the circumstances of the property at the time. The rental was low, conditions were made contemplating alterations, and parties acted upon the spirit of these clauses. Plaintiff spent a considerable amount of money on the erection of the cafe referred to.

This must have been contemplated by the landlord and he came to the conclusion that there was an agreement which had been carried out by plaintiff. Therefore defendant was bound and could not interfere legally with the right of access to this passage by plaintiff or his tenants.

Parties were entirely at arm's length in November. It seemed to him difficult to see how plaintiff could ascertain, or why he should be expected to ascertain, that defendant had changed his mind in consequence of legal advice received. Defendant said it was plaintiff's business to find out what he was to do; he did not take any steps to remove the impression created on plaintiff's mind.

His Lordship could not say that he thought defendant's conduct was any more reasonable than that of plaintiff. He had said that plaintiff if he liked might run his head against a brick wall. That might be all very well but it was not the use of the Court and it was not the purposes for which justice was administered. It was certainly defendant's duty on the case coming before the court to have said definitely that he did not propose to interfere with the light or air because he was not to build certain buildings.

He did not choose to do so. He brought plaintiff to court prepared to fight the whole of his claim and not until plaintiff gave his evidence did it appear that he was prepared to give the undertaking he did. In those circumstances he would have to pay the whole of the costs of the action. He thought it would not be right for such a comparatively small matter as this to hold up the operations which defendant had undertaken and he therefore proposed to assess damages which would be payable for the right of access to this passage and to grant no injunction in regard to that.

Capture Robber Chief

A Chinese, said to be second in command of the great band of robbers that have preyed on Shanghai during the winter, was before the Mixed Court yesterday. Mr. Krikel, American Assessor, and Magistrate Wang were on the bench. A long list of charges was down against the prisoner, who was booked as Kau Tsien-kok.

He was suspected of committing a series of robberies in the Settlement during the past two months; it was charged that he was concerned in the murder of Ding Khuang-daung and Koh Zong at Funning Hsien, Komo, last December; and also with being concerned in the murder of Sergeant Sung Sz-yien, of the volunteer force, at Dong Ko-kok on January 11, 1914.

D. S. I. Burnside took the stand. He said that the complainant in the case had gone to another city for papers to be presented to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs so that the prisoner could be handed over to the Chinese authorities. He said that the complainant was a brother of the volunteer sergeant who had been shot and killed by the robbers at Fu-ning.

The officer assembled a band of eleven volunteers and attacked the band. Two of the robbers were killed, while the sergeant was killed and two of his men wounded. The complainant had seen the prisoner and was certain that he was a man whom he had employed at one time on his farm.

Zung Wei-kyue testified that he was a relative of the murdered man. He told of the fight with the robbers and the deaths that resulted. The fight was on December 22.

The case was remanded to February 24.

SINO-JAPANESE BANK

The Eastern News Agency (Japan) carries the following despatches from Tokio: On January 14, the bills for the Sino-Japanese Bank and the Bank of Manchuria and Mongolia passed the House of Representatives. The House desired to grant the Bank of Manchuria and Mongolia the right to issue notes to be paid at sight.

The Seiyukwai and the Kokuminto advocated the uniting of the two banks into one with a capital of Yen 50,000,000 with Chinese and Japanese directors in equal number. The proposal was rejected.

ARREST FOUR SAILORS FROM INTERNED SHIPS

Two Captured While Working On a U. S. Government Dredge

Wilmington, Del., January 14.—Karl Altmann, Emil Klappstein, Fred Kruger, and Karl A. Graham, members of the crew of the German steamers Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, now interned at Newport News, Va., were arrested here last night by inspectors William J. Crimmins and Harvey Y. Davis of the Department of Labor, Washington, and local police. The accused, who escaped from the interned ships, are charged with being aliens who violated their parole. They are said to have admitted their identity.

Altmann and Klappstein were captured while at work on the Government dredge Minqua, which has been at work in the Delaware River near Fort Dupont, Del. The other two were workmen in the textile plant of the Joseph Bancroft and Sons Company, here.

The quartet were taken to the immigrant station, Gloucester, N. J., for arraignment before Commissioner of Immigration E. E. Greenwalt. The arrests were kept quiet until today, not even the fellow-workers of the four Germans being aware of their capture.

Altmann and Klappstein were engaged for work on the Government dredge by Assistant Engineer Warner of the vessel. They had been employed on the dredge for some time. Following their arrest, the Government inspectors made a canvass of the crew. Afterward they said ten other men aboard the craft resembled the descriptions of interned German seamen who had broken their parole. Those under suspicion gave their names as John Vilas, T. Olson, J. Szask, Tony Tatovock, S. Lougel, John Gavoc, H. Henschler, H. Boeker, F. Lenz, and Gus Morgan. No other arrests were made, however.

Meanwhile, the suspects will be watched, and it will be determined whether they are wanted.

If Altmann and Klappstein got employment on the government dredge for the purpose of spying, as has been suggested, it is said their efforts were in vain, for the reason that there is nothing to "spy" on a boat that dredges the channel of the Delaware and Christiana Rivers and does nothing else. A report that some of the escaped Germans obtained employment at the du Pont powder plants is denied. So far as known, there are no German workmen at the du Pont works.

WILSON RESISTS CRY FOR INVADING MEXICO

U. S. Determines to Give Carranza a Chance to Quell Outlawry

Washington, January 14.—Announcement was made after today's Cabinet meeting at the White House that the President and his advisers had decided to maintain their present Mexican policy, that no aggressive action would be taken by the Government, and that the President was looking to General Carranza's de facto Government to capture and punish the bandits responsible for the Santa Ysabel massacre of eighteen Americans and for other outrages on Americans in Mexico.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting, the statement was authorized that the President was unmoved in the face of demands made in the Senate and elsewhere for armed intervention. The President and his advisers feel that the Carranza Government should have a fair chance to establish a restoration of law and order in Mexico and to prove ability and strength, and that it would be a grievous mistake to order the army into Mexico at this time.

If the Carranza de facto Government demonstrates inability to measure up to full requirements of the situation and fails to protect Americans and other foreigners and to capture and punish those who attack aliens, then an issue will be presented which the Administration will grimly face.

The oral announcement of the decision of the President followed the receipt of a telegram from General Venustiano Carranza, head of the de facto Government, to Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate from the de facto Government to the United States, as follows:

"The murderous attack on the passenger train near Chihuahua was made by the only remaining band of outlaws in that region. This band is being actively pursued in order to insure its capture, whereupon condign punishment which their crime deserves will be meted to every guilty participant. The Constitutional Government troops have been ordered to establish strong patrols from end of end of the railway line to forestall against similar outrages. You will make this declaration to the press of the United States."

Obituary

Mr. C. R. Bennett

Mr. C. R. Bennett, once prominent in Shanghai, died on January 17 at Pasadena, California. Mr. Bennett was born in Massachusetts. He was the son of a member of the firm of Mustard and Company, and came to Shanghai in the nineties. His popularity was instant and widespread. He was an enthusiastic racing owner. At the Autumn meet of 1907 his Brockton won the Champagne and his colts won many more successes. Mr. Bennett's health broke down and he went to Pasadena

six years ago. Death was due to heart trouble. Mr. Bennett was 38 years old. General Samoyloff, The M.M. a.s. Andre Lebon, which arrived in port yesterday, from Japan, reports that General Samoyloff, a Russian, who embarked at Yokohama for Marseilles, died at sea.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS IN JAPAN

The British authorities have informed the Japanese authorities that two officers attached to the Austrian General Staff are believed to be on their way to Kobe with a mission from their home authorities to hand over their comrades at Tientsin certain secret documents. The Japanese authorities have commenced to search for and arrest these officers.



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GERMANS IN CHAMPAGNE RUSH 700 METER TRENCH SOUTH OF ST. MARIE-APY

Mines Destroy Many Other Positions; Fierce Contest For Works Taken by French

ABORTIVE RAID ON OSTEND

In East, Kaiser's Troops Storm Last Two Lines on West Bank of Schara

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 13.—Western theater.—A German reconnoitering detachment, after lively artillery combats, reached the enemy's positions in Flanders. Several successful blastings were made by the Germans. South-east of Poperinghe 40 British soldiers were made prisoners. British artillery shelled Lille, causing material damage. There was no loss of life and no military damage.

On the front between La Bassée and Arras, there was only slight activity, owing to unclear weather. In the combats north-west and west of Vimy, the Germans, up to February 9, had captured 9 officers and 680 men, 26 machine-guns and 9 mine-throwers.

The German artillery heavily bombarded the enemy's positions between the Oise and Rheims, with good success, as confirmed by patrols. In the Champagne, the Germans stormed a French position 700 meters in length, south of St. Marie-a-Py. Four officers and 200 men were made prisoners. The enemy's attacks north-west of Massiges have been repulsed.

Hand-grenade fighting for the piece of a trench captured by the French, east of Maison de Champagne, is still going on without interruption. Five large German blastings between the Meuse and the Moselle destroyed enemy trenches of 30 and 40 meters length.

Enter French Position
Lively artillery duels have occurred in Lorraine and the Vosges. The Germans entered an advanced French position south of Lusse, east of St. Die, 30 Chasseurs being made prisoners.

German air-squadrons dropped numerous bombs on the enemy's halting-places and railroads between La Panne and Poperinghe. An enemy air-attack on Chistelles, south of Ostend, caused no damage.

Eastern theater.—The Germans stormed the last two Russian positions on the western bank of the Schara, east of Baranovitchi.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, February 13.—Italian theater.—A night attack against the position conquered by us in the Rombon district has been repulsed. The enemy's artillery is active at several places. Goetz has also been shelled.

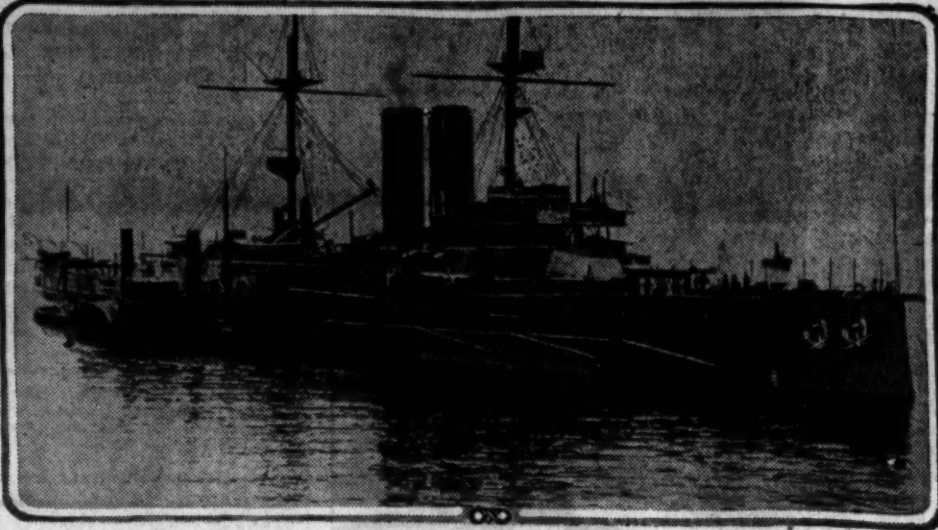
Official Turkish telegram.—Headquarters, February 12.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—A Turkish reconnoitering detachment advanced in the direction of Sheikh-Said and destroyed the enemy's telegraph wires in the surroundings.

On February 7, Turkish volunteers attacked the enemy's camp west of Korna, the enemy being forced to flee in a southern direction. Many prisoners, ammunition and pack animals were taken.

Caucasus theater.—In the center the combats between the advanced posts are continuing. The enemy, who had occupied one of our positions, were ejected by a counter-attack, the Russians leaving numerous dead.

Case of Armed Liners
Berlin, February 13.—The Deutsche Telefunken reports: A memorandum

Mystery as To Where H. M. S. King Edward VII Was Sunk



H.M.S. King Edward VII

London, Jan. 11.—It is believed that the British battleship King Edward VII, which the Admiralty announced was sunk by a mine with no loss of life, met her fate somewhere in the

English channel. A train-load of survivors arrived at Chatham and this has led to the belief that the ship went down in the channel.

The King Edward VII was the

largest war vessel to be lost by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war. She displaced 16,350 tons. The next largest vessel lost was the German cruiser Blücher, sunk by a British squadron in a North Sea battle.

dum of the German Government about the treatment of armed merchantmen, issued today, concludes: "Under these circumstances, hostile merchantmen, armed with guns, have no more right to be considered as peaceful merchantmen. The German naval forces, therefore, will, within a short time, receive instructions that such ships are to be treated as belligerents. By allowing a delay, the German Government takes into consideration the interest of neutrals. The German Government communicated the situation to the neutral powers, in order that they may warn their citizens not any more to entrust their persons or property to armed merchantmen belonging to nations at war with Germany."

The memorandum recalls the declaration made by the First Lord of the British Admiralty, Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, on March 26, 1915. This declaration announced that British merchantmen were to be armed in their own defence and that the British Government was to lend the necessary guns, supply the ammunition and provide for the training of the members of the crews of ships to form gun crews.

The British Ambassador, on August 25, 1914, declared to the American Secretary of State, that "arming of British merchantmen is solely a precautionary measure, adopted for the purpose of defence against attacks from hostile craft." In the same letter, he gave assurances that "British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely peaceful traders, armed only for defence, that they will never fire unless first fired upon and that they will never, under any circumstances, attack any vessel."

Prize Court Rules
The British Government accordingly claimed that armed merchantmen, because they were never to open fire first, were different from the auxiliary cruisers as to their legal status. This is, however, incompatible with the British Prize Court rules, as laid down by the British Order in Council dated August 5, 1914, where it is expressly stated with regard to other flags, that "ships of war shall include armed merchant ships."

In fact, it was soon proved by the conduct of such British armed merchantmen that they attacked without being attacked and that they flew foreign flags. These were incidents, not casual, but simply a consequence of a secret order issued by the British Admiralty, as proved by official documents found on board British armed merchantmen.

The German Government, in its memorandum, now publishes photographic reproductions of these orders: "Instructions for guidance in the care

and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships," which contain the following paragraph: "It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 80 yards, unless the enemy has already opened fire."

Another order bears the title: "Instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying defensive armament." Paragraph 3 of this order reads: "If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defence, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a direct hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo."

Paragraph 5 reads: "Before opening fire, the British colors should be hoisted." These documents bear the note: "Secret" or "Confidential." "In no circumstances is this paper to be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy" and: "This paper is not to be copied and, when not actually in use, it is to be kept in safety, in a place where it can be destroyed at a moment's notice."

British Instructions
As to the character of these orders, the British Government is apparently fully conscious, as they contain the following instruction: "It is recommended that, in neutral ports, particularly those of Spain, the armament should be concealed as far as possible. A canvas is recommended for this purpose." As to the gun crews, the following is stated in the orders: "Uniform is not to be worn in neutral ports."

A letter of Archbishop Mercier and the Belgian Bishops of November 24, 1915, addressed to the German Archbishop, reached Archbishop Cardinal von Hartmann only on January 7 of this year. This, in the first instance, explains the fact that until now no answer has been given.

In Germany, however, the general opinion prevails that the letter was inspired exclusively by Archbishop Mercier, whose intransigent attitude towards the German authorities has become manifest on several occasions. Cardinal Mercier already, before the war, was an influential Belgian politician.

Thus, at King Leopold's death, in December, 1909, he publicly took the part of the so-called Piete Patriotique, which sided with the party of colonial expansion in the notorious Congo State affair and demanded a similar attitude after the occupation of Belgium by the German forces, using the clergy's influence for purposes of purely political agitation. At the moment of the great Anglo-French offensive, he ordered prayers for the victory of the Entente to be held in all Belgian churches within the territory occupied by the German troops.

Cardinal Mercier's Pastoral
At the time Cardinal Mercier published a pastoral letter, on St. Michael's

Bruegge stated that such misdeeds have not come to their knowledge. All this corroborates the German impression that the liberty granted to Cardinal Mercier only in view of his exalted position as priest is merely used by him for purposes of political agitation, in order to place the German authorities in an awkward position.

Berlin Exchange Rates

The Berlin exchange officially quoted the following foreign rates on Friday: New York 5.29—5.31; Holland 227 1/2—228 1/4; Denmark 151 1/2—152; Sweden 151 1/2—152 1/4; Norway 151 1/2—151 3/4; Switzerland 102 1/2—103 1/4; Austria-Hungary 70.95—71.05; Rumania 84 1/2—85; Bulgaria 77—78.

The quotations on Saturday were New York 5.305—5.325; Holland 227 1/2—228 1/4; Denmark 151 1/2—152 1/4; Sweden 151 1/2—151 3/4; Norway 152 1/4—151 1/2; Switzerland 101 1/2—101 3/4; Austria-Hungary 70.20—70.3; Rumania 84 1/2—85; Bulgaria 77—78.

The Agence Havas reports that the Skoda works in Pilsen, especially the factory for heavy mortars, have been destroyed by an explosion. The Vienna authorities declare that not the least incident occurred in the Skoda works, that the work continues without any interruption and undisturbed and that the report of the Agence Havas is a simple invention.

The Lord Mayor of Vienna stated in a session of the Municipal Council that Germany will take the sponsorship of one Austrian and one Hungarian city destroyed by the war, while Vienna and Budapest will take the sponsorship of one German city. Germany has chosen the Austrian city of Goetz, while Vienna has chosen Ortelburg and Budapest has chosen Gerdauden.

Reports from Rotterdam state that the British, at Falmouth, removed from the steamer Geldria, bound for South America, all mails destined for South America.

The Swiss paper Thurgauer Zelt-

tung states that the Italian aviator Barbati, who recently landed in Switzerland with a new aeroplane, created a new record by being the first who descended through the air. The fact that Barbati is a deserter is proved by the readiness of the Swiss Government to comply with the wish to return aeroplane and pilot.

Protest from Greece

According to a statement of the Swiss newspaper Der Berner Bund, the Greek Prime Minister, M. Skouloudis, has protested against the intention of the Italians to land Italian police forces on the island of Corfu. He added that the general emotion about this step is so great in Greece that the Greek Government must decline all responsibilities which might result from such action of the Italians.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that the report is untrue according to which the conflagration at the Canadian Parliament buildings in Ottawa was caused by Germans and adds that the destruction of buildings by such means is a contemptible and nonsensical crime.

The wireless station in Lyons, on February 11, reported what would be sensational news if it was true. According to the report, the Pope is said to have told a delegate of the Belgian Government, Father Hennessy, that the first condition of peace of the Holy See is the complete restoration of Belgium, including its colonial empire and the restoration of all material damage done to Belgium.

However, the official organ of the Holy See, the Osservatore Romano, declared on February 11 that this story together with others, was entirely invented, in order to cast suspicion upon the impartiality of the Holy See. The Osservatore Romano writes: "The Holy See does not intend to part with its impartiality, which it has observed continuously since the beginning of the terrible conflict and which is derived from the very nature of its apostolic mission."

Thus, the wireless service of Lyons again furnishes a proof of the obstinate carelessness with which it publishes stories against Germany which already before have been explained as errors.

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Russia, Dry for All Time, Seeks
Uses for 260,000,000
Gallons in Stock

TSAR FOR TEMPERANCE

Duma Notified of Government
Plans to Use the Spirit To
Make 'India Rubber'

London, Jan. 17.—What can be done with the 260,000,000 gallons of vodka now held in stock by the Russian Government as a consequence of the prohibition of the sale of the spirit?

This was the subject of an interesting debate at a recent session of the Duma, according to Petrograd papers just received in London. Some members favored destroying the stocks, others wanted industrial uses found for the vodka, and all agreed that the stocks must not remain in existence as a temptation to some reactionary Finance Minister to reopen the monopoly and sale after the war.

The present Finance Minister, Bark, in concluding the debate made this momentous declaration:

"I deem it necessary to declare categorically that all suspicions ascribing to the Government any intention of resuming the State sale of liquors are unfounded. I declare categorically that the Government will encourage temperance after the war, also, and that any return to the old state of affairs is impossible. Proof of this intention is the fact that the Government is now engaged in drawing up a bill, on lines suggested by forty-five members of the Duma, for the maintenance of temperance for all time. This bill already has met with the sympathy of the entire Council of Ministers, and vodka, in accordance with the Tsar's wish as expressed to me, will be totally prohibited forever. For this reason I am entirely in favor of destroying the existing stock of vodka."

In the course of further remarks M. Bark indicated a scheme for the utilization of the spirit for technical purposes. His Ministry, he said, already had announced a series of prizes for inventions having for their object the adaptation of the spirit to technical purposes, and had issued a pamphlet on the use of the spirit for motor cars and a prepared combination of the spirit and benzene for the use of motorists. The Council of Ministers had also favorably considered the advisability of granting an extension of hours of business to traders using the spirit for lighting, and an order soon would be issued to that effect.

Further, the Ministry had decided to make a grant of £30,000 (about \$150,000) for the erection of a factory for manufacturing artificial India rubber out of the spirit on a system invented by Ostromyslenky, and measures would be taken for increasing the degree of methylation of existing stocks.

M. Bark in conclusion agreed to grant £100,000 (about \$500,000) to the temperance societies. He announced that no fewer than 48,000 salesmen of vodka already had been discharged, and that a large number of the remaining 8,000 had gone to the war.

INDOOR SPORTS



ALLIES' BLOCKADE TO EXTEND TO NEUTRALS

France Reluctantly Gives Her
Consent to Join British;
Fears Precedent

Washington, January 17.—Plans of the Entente Allies to declare a formal blockade of German ports, it was learned tonight, have been the subject of exchanges between diplomatic representatives of the Allies here, and, in an informal way, between the diplomats and officials of the State Department. According to information here, the program contemplates a virtual extension of the blockade to the European neutrals by rigid application of the "ultimate destination" doctrine, and delay in putting the plans into effect is attributed entirely to reluctance on the part of France, and possibly Italy, to accept the British interpretation of the rights of a belligerent in this respect.

The subject has been approached here with great caution and, it is said, with a thorough appreciation of the probability of an outbreak of anti-British feeling in Congress. An effort is being made by the diplomats to determine the strength of American feeling generally on this subject, and the European Chambers are being kept fully advised of the daily developments.

Application of the blockade to neutrals, for which the British contend the United States established a precedent in the civil war, is fully expected to result in supplementing the opposition of the United States by the very bitter protests of Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, and possibly Norway.

Except for this feature there might be little objection to the substitution of a real blockade for what are regarded here as the wholly illegal Orders in Council. At present the Allies are stopping all commerce with the Teutonic powers direct by these Orders in Council, and are restricting indirect commerce by actual seizures and through agreements with the neutral countries of northern Europe to embargo exports into Germany and Austria.

One of the diplomatic representa-

tives pointed out today that therefore the promulgation of a blockade really would not very greatly change existing conditions so far as the admission of American goods into the Teutonic countries was concerned. A substantial difference, however, would be the claim of a belligerent which seized an American ship or cargo of the right to confiscate her if she sought to run the blockade, instead of merely detaining her and paying for her cargo taken.

France is said to object to the British view of the right to blockade a neutral port, realizing that in the future France might thus be cut off from the right to import goods from the United States through the adjacent countries—Belgium, Spain or Italy. The British contention, however, is that such neutral ports as Rotterdam in Holland and Malmö in Sweden to all intents and purposes are German ports during the war, and that only by closing them to German commerce could the Allies' plans of starving out Germany and Austria be made effective.

These views have finally prevailed among the Allies, it is said, and while, because of her geographical location, to Great Britain will fall the task of enforcing the blockade

in the North Sea, as a similar duty falls upon France and Italy in the Mediterranean, it is stated by the representatives here of all the Entente Powers that they now stand as a unit in the assertion of the right to cut off completely trade either directly or indirectly with the Teutonic Powers.

The blockade, even if immediately declared effective, will not prevent the exportation to America of the goods of German origin which have been gathered at Rotterdam but were bought and paid for by American importers prior to March 15, 1915. Notice to this effect has been given to

the State Department's trade advisers by the British Embassy.

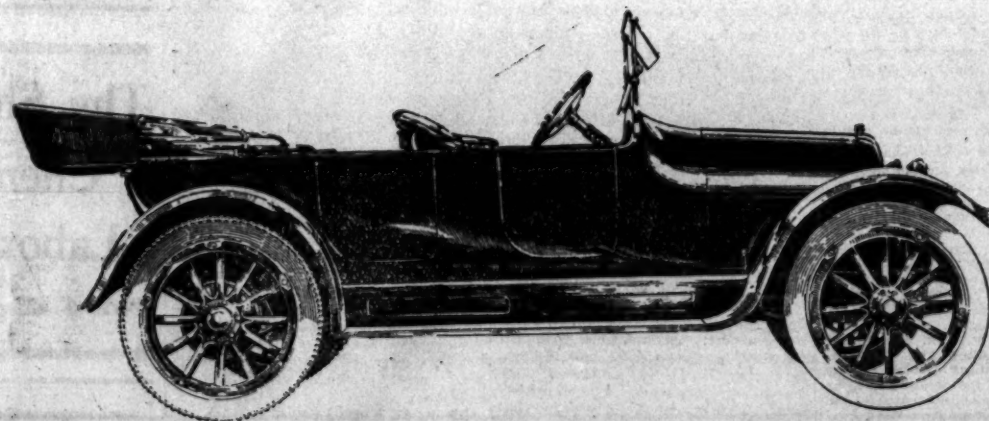
London, February 9.—The "Manchester Guardian," an influential Liberal paper, warns the British government that the blockade controversy with the United States may become a source of danger for Britain owing to America's traditional jealousy of British sea power. The "Guardian" urges that a statesman of the high position of Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, or Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, should be sent to Washington with full authority to adjust the dispute.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

P. D. HAUGHTON BUYS THE BOSTON BRAVES

Harvard Football Coach Heads Syndicate of Baseball Club Owners

Boston, January 8.—Percy D. Haughton, the famous Harvard football coach, today became President and part owner of the Boston National League Baseball Club. Associated with him as head of a syndicate of Boston men is Arthur C. Wise, member of a local banking firm. Haughton announced that he would retain the services of George T. Stallings as manager of the club, that Stallings would have absolute charge of the playing end of the organization. Walter E. Hagwood will continue as business manager.

The announcement of the sale of the club, which two years ago won the world's championship after a sensational season, was a surprise in sporting circles. The Braves had not been on the market, and until within a few days President James E. Gaffney and Robert F. Davis of New York, the owners, had fully expected to retain control during the coming season, according to a statement issued by Mr. Gaffney.

Unofficially the price paid is said to be close to \$500,000. The club was purchased three years ago by Mr. Gaffney for \$187,000. The new Braves Field, at which the last world's series was played, was not included in the sale. A lease, of the same length as that held by Gaffney, was given to the new owners. It will be for thirty three years.

Mr. Gaffney's statement follows: "The Braves have not been in the market, and I had no intention of selling a club with which I fully expected to win the National League pennant again in 1916, until a few days ago when the initial overtures were first made. But when I discovered that I could secure a price upon the stock that would net me a substantial profit I could not, as a business man, turn down the proposition. Although I no longer have a financial interest in the Braves, they will always be the ball club that will be nearest my heart—the team I shall always root for."

President Haughton also issued a statement, in which he declared that it would be his policy to maintain the high standard of baseball at Braves Field. While his statement made no direct reference to his probable action with regard to severing his relations with Harvard University as coach, it announced that he would "devote his time to the club and its interests in the future."

Sports Correspondence

Billiard Championship
Sporting Editor THE CHINA PRESS
Sir—I should like to support the suggestion made in your article on the billiard championship, this morning, that future tournaments should be decided on the system of every entrant playing every other, the greatest number of games won to decide the champion. Except in so far as every man stands an equally good—or, perhaps, bad—chance in

the draw, the system at present followed never can be satisfactory.

I don't make the contention, but assume for argument that the four semi-finalists this year were out and away the pick of the entrants. But say that in the first round Capt. Barrett and Mr. Porter had been drawn together. Probably, Mr. Porter would have survived and then the final might have been between him and some man who could not give him a game at all. As a matter of fact, the draw last year was almost as bad as suggested; this year it worked out better.

Your English readers will know how often it works out that second division teams, favored with the luck of the draw, go far in the Football Cup competition, even into the final. I remember an occasion when my own club, an obscure amateur affair, was most fortunate in the draw and actually got into the first round proper. It was then drawn to play on its own ground against mighty Aston Villa and pocketed £1,500 for foregoing the privilege, meeting the big men on their own pitch and being beaten 4-0. Well no matter.

This just shows how absurd the draw can be. You must have the draw in big affairs like the Hong Tennis Doubles, but it is not necessary in a competition with only a dozen or so entrants.

Yours, etc., J. Shanghai, February 15, 1916.

S. V. C. BASKETBALL

Six Teams Have Entered For The League Competition

Six teams have been formally entered in the Basketball League, and the games will be played off in two divisions, the winners in each section to play the best two out of three in a final series.

The American Co., who have a wealth of good players will enter two teams, and be known as "A" and "B" teams.

Buglers, Portuguese and "B" Co., are each entered, and another team will draw from several of the Units for members, and be known as the S. V. C. team.

In the first Section "B" Co., Buglers and American Co. (A) have drawn together.

In the number two Section the Portuguese Co., American Co. (B) and the S. V. C. team will meet.

Teams will be given opportunity to practice any evening this week, and the first round will be played next week. Two games will be played each night, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, starting promptly at six o'clock and playing in the order of the draw.

Each game will consist of two fifteen minute halves and fifteen minutes intermission.

The schedule is as follows:—

Monday, February 21: 6.00 o'clock "B" Co. plays American Co. (A); 6.15 o'clock Portuguese Co. plays American Co. (B).
Wednesday, February 23: 6.00 o'clock American Co. (A) plays Buglers; 6.15 o'clock Portuguese Co. (A) plays S. V. C.
Friday, February 25: 6.00 o'clock

360-Pounder Spoils Military Formation

Young Woods Gets Orders To Leave Ranks of the Cadet Company

San Francisco, January 2.—Evidently Mrs. W. Ward of Oroville "did not raise her boy to be a soldier." Her son's name is Earle. He is a private in the ranks of Company P, University of California Cadets. And he weighs 350 pounds.

The other day during drill Capt. Phillips, Company P, sword in hand, sent his critical eye along the outer line of his company. He sent verbal orders for the rear rank to close in. He then stepped to the other side of the company, squinted along the line and repeated his orders for the rear rank to close in.

This operation was repeated several times, but after each order the opposite end of the rank protruded at least half a man. When he stepped to the rear to investigate he found Earle.

Earle displaced too much air for one man, but not enough for two—hence the disalignment. He was ordered from the ranks with instructions to reduce.

News Brevities

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Silbermann's, the well-known drapers, are moving to more commodious premises at No. 13, Broadway, on March 1. Their new store is opposite the Astor House Hotel.

A "pleasant hour" is now the program at the Navy Y. M. C. A. each Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the men are entering into it with right good will. Readings, vocal solos, and solos on violin, mandolin, and piano are the order. These, together with plenty of choruses sung by all present and a good straight talk, make the time profitable as well as pleasant. All the officers and men of the fleet are most cordially invited.

There must have been too many cooks about the broth in a Chinese house at 242 Szechuen Road yesterday afternoon because it boiled over and caught fire. Being in the crowded downtown district, three companies of the Fire Brigade raced for the house. By the time they arrived the fire was out and the head cook was proceeding peacefully with the meal.

The British War Office list of January 24 reports that Captain E. C. Creasy, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been wounded in Mesopotamia.

"B" Co. plays Buglers; American Co. (B) plays S. V. C.

The second record will be played during the week following, February 28, March 1 and 3.

The Basketball Committee hope to score. C. H. McCloy is League Referee so that all games will be held down to the rules which is sure to make the game popular.

MOTHER'S MILLIONS NOW DOUBLE VALUE

Gov. Gen. Harrison's Infant Daughters Pay Expenses From Increasing Fortunes

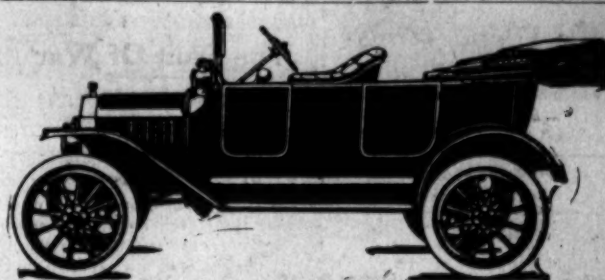
New York, January 3.—Under the careful administration of their father, Governor General Francis Burton Harrison of the Philippines, and of his co-trustee, Henry T. Scott of San Francisco, the fortunes left Virginia and Barbara Harrison by their mother have nearly doubled in value in ten years.

This fact and others concerning the estate were made public in the Supreme Court when an order approving the accounting of the trustees for the years 1913 and 1914 was signed. This showed that when Mrs. Mary Crocker Harrison was killed in a Long Island automobile accident in 1905 she left her \$3,000,000 estate in equal shares to her husband and two daughters.

The shares of the infant daughters were placed in trust. They then amounted to \$1,000,000 each. The accounting shows that Barbara's trust now amounts to \$1,717,330, and that of her sister, Virginia, \$1,776,116. The principal of the latter trust comprises \$364,333 personal property, \$822,140 real estate, and \$77,636 in dividends and rent. The expenses of administrations for this trust were \$5,075, and the infant's personal account \$2,512. The daughters live with their father in Manila in a house furnished by the United States Government. Nevertheless the trustees drew from

the trusts of each \$8,950, as their share of the household expenses. Following his wife's death Governor Harrison received permission from the court to charge each of his daughters \$750 a month for eleven months a year and 700 for the twelfth month. The money was spent for schooling, clothing, living expenses and music.

Mr. Scott, who came to New York to testify, said each child had received \$1,533 from the Promontory Ranch, which covers thousands of acres in Utah and Idaho. This was owned by the late George Crocker, father of Mrs. Harrison, and for many years was not regarded as valuable. It has now been leased to the Mormons and is yielding a fair income.



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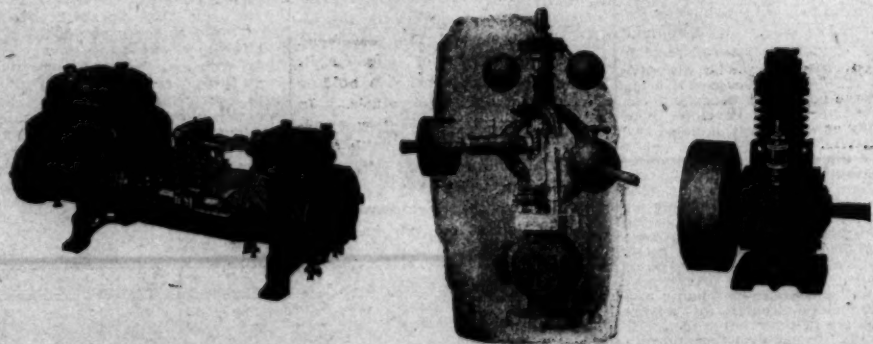
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Cloudy and damp but still rather fine weather in our regions. The depression of the Yangtze is likely to be checked towards the southern district and to advance towards Kiangsi and Fukien. Fresh northerly breezes in the north.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 16, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Presidential Term

(From the Outlook Jan. 19)

THE daily newspapers have been making a great deal of capital out of the fact that the Democratic platform of 1912 declared in favor of a single Presidential term, and that in spite of this declaration Mr. Wilson is clearly a tentative candidate for a second term. The New York World last week published a letter which President Wilson wrote to the Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, Vice-President of the National Democratic Committee in 1913, in which he (Mr. Wilson) discusses at some length this question. In that letter he makes the following statement of the principles which guide him in his view of the Presidential term:

"A fixed Constitutional limitation to a single term of office is highly arbitrary and unsatisfactory from every point of view.

"Put the present customary limitation of two terms into the Constitution, if you do not trust the people to take care of themselves, but make it two terms (not one, because four years is often too long) and give the President a chance to win his full service by proving himself fit for it.

"I believe that we should fatally embarrass ourselves if we made the Constitutional change proposed.

"I am not speaking of my own reelection; I am speaking to redeem my promise that I would say what I really think on every public question, and take my chances in the court of public opinion.

"I can approach the question from a perfectly impersonal point of view, because I shall most cheerfully abide by the judgment of my party and the public as to whether I shall be a candidate for President again in 1916. I absolutely pledge myself to report to nothing but public opinion to decide that question."

With these principles we heartily agree. We are glad that the President has stated them and proposes to stand upon them, except that we would not even limit a President to two consecutive terms. We would leave it to the people to decide whether they would have a President for one term or ten terms. We see no more reason why a President of the United States, who is efficient and is doing what the people want him to do, should not be re-elected for term after term. The main thing is to give the stockholders in the one case, or the voters in the other, such freedom that they cannot be bound down by corruption or bureaucracy so as to prevent them from dismissing a president when they want to do so.

As we now see it, The Outlook will oppose the re-election of President Wilson, but it is a matter for the people of the country to decide, and if the majority want him they should have a full and free opportunity to elect him. The Constitutional limitation of the term of a President of the United States is a Constitutional limitation of the right of the people to govern themselves. We wish that Mr. Wilson had declared himself on this point while seeking the votes of his fellow citizens; but that is now a bygone. He has now made his position clear before seeking reelection or even renomination, and that is the main point. We are glad that Mr. Wilson is not going to allow himself to be bound down by a foolish declaration in a party platform.

Fashion Note

Where little Beanie lived pets were not allowed and clothes were much discussed. When she visited her grandmother she was delighted with a big yellow and white cat, and on returning home she described him to her little neighbors. "Their cat is beautiful," she declared enthusiastically. "He is pale brown, trimmed with white!"

The Fruit Of War

Some Results That Modify Its Awful Incidents

By J. H. Comperthwait

The horrors of the greatest of wars cannot be exaggerated, but some good appears in the future results of it. Then, too, it is now apparent that the conflict might have been infinitely more disastrous if it had been postponed until Germany produced a Bismarck able to divide her foes, or until England had actually got into civil war, or had her councillors petticoated by woman suffrage or been poisoned through and through by the doctrines of the pacifists.

War, indeed, is hell, but you cannot picture our United States without the background of the Revolution, nor can you see our great new South excepting as a result of the civil war, which destroyed slavery, overthrew the slave holding aristocracy and so dignified industry and economy that capital was willing to help the new development.

And now in Europe there are a few happy signs. According to the highest British economic authority, Sir George Paish, Britain is paying for the war with her income rather than with her principal. She is selling American securities, but buying those of her allies, and while the change may not be desirable, it is far better than the using up of capital itself.

If this view is too rosy, we have that of Sydney Brooks, who shows us a poverty stricken but wonderfully improved England, the curse of caste destroyed, everybody frugal and industrious and the Government in the hands of those who reach power only through service to the state. The trenches surely are the levelers of social barriers. Perhaps even the labor unions of England may be humbled by the war.

Possibly the most unlooked for result of the war is a benefit to be derived by the Belgians; yet Horace Fletcher assures us that their depravities have stamped out the ordinary diseases of overcivilization and that now the birth rate is advancing. If to the Belgians could be given enough cloth to keep them warm they would pull through and in a reasonable time after the war be a happy, self-supporting people, the coming generation being superior perhaps to the going generation.

Who has watched the struggles of the French people lately and their pouring of gold into the national treasury can doubt that France is being born again, and that the new France will be in most respects far superior to the ante-bellum France?

Seen too close, nothing seems worse than war, but seen in perspective and as a process of evolution, that pitiless evolution which cares nothing for the suffering of individuals, war has a different aspect. War is better than national dishonor even for the generation which fights, and infinitely better for the next succeeding generation.

Travelites

Aurora

AURORA (Nevada, not Illinois) is a city with a future and a roistering, red-blooded past, but very little present worth mentioning. The scattered plank cabins nestle close to the flanks of the Sierras, afraid of the sunlit emptiness of the barren plain, dreaming of the days when the camp shook to the boom of blasting by day, and rattled with salvos of playful revolver shots by night.

The cheap modern processes of refining may make Aurora a gold-camp again, but she will never be the same as in the Fifties. The soft, red bars will go surely and safely to the Nevada mint, instead of being accompanied by the shipper's prayers and two or three Wells-Fargo guards with saved-off shotguns, to take their chance with the highwaymen that usually awaited them.

There will be no more of the old, wild nights in Aurora, when some lucky prospector bought out every bar in town for the benefit of a thirsty public. There will be no more of the stiff card-games where the neat stacks of gold pieces mounted higher and higher, and men made fortunes by day only to lose them by night. The new Aurora will be a twentieth-century gold camp—orderly, scientific, efficient. Only the hot Nevada sun and the sheer, sharp rise of the blue mountains will never change.

Besides her memories of romance, Aurora can point with civic pride to the fact that she was once the home of Mark Twain. The writer lived here in the days when he still hoped to take his fortune out of the ground instead of the ink-well. You can still see the shallow prospect shaft where he struggled to master the art of pitching rook with a long-handled shovel without getting most of it down the back of his own neck.

The Advice Habit

Minding Other People's Business

By Mrs. Aria

Among most attractive schemes, even if they crystallize to fulfil the warning of the great Scottish shepherd and "gang aft a-gley," are those concerned with regulating the conduct of others.

With what certainty of righteousness we can legislate for our friends and our relations, even for our enemies! How readily we undertake the control of their actions in the paths of propriety; how conclusively certain we are of the supreme success of our calculations in dealing with the other fellow's finance! With what infinite wisdom we can arrange the best distribution of the f. s. d. of X, of Y, and of Z—initials are popular these martial, merciful, and philanthropic moments.

"Is not it absurd of Florence to keep four servants?"

"How unnecessary that May should have a new fur coat!"

"Why not have Violet taught to cook instead of to play the violin?" are just now the merest commonplace of our acutely critical existence, for among unfashionable dogma lies: "One half of the world does not know how the other half lives." Not knowing we suspect and invent, and always we are nobly prepared to teach some gospel of improvement.

The polite arts no longer include, if they ever did, the art of minding your own business. It is anyway fascinating to push your energies in the direction of others, while it can be realized gaily that the incorrect solution of the personal problem can have uncomfortable results, while, after all, the arranging of other people's affairs can but in error achieve a minor ill.

It seems of small importance that the counsellor is not in any way expert in the subject upon which he or she lectures. Ignorance is no drawback to the didactics of the determined guide, but experience does not ever teach, in spite of the Latin authority, for it is proverbial that architects' houses are uninhabitable, that doctors do not live longer than laymen, and that clergymen's children incline frequently towards the imperfect way.

Nevertheless it may be remembered that only the progeny of the old maid invariably triumphs, while the economics of the millionaire are apt to stand outside the radius of practical politics.

The Dictator

Most large families and social circles possess one self-appointed dictator of feminine gender—I contend this advice habit is primarily feminine—who never hesitates to instruct, who is convinced that she knows everything, admits of no argument with her judgment, even though time has turned her old ways to derision and again and again proved her premises and dicta quite wrong.

Even now she rules conspicuously. Ask any young subaltern how much home counsel he has received on the collecting of his kit. He will give you quite an amusing sum of impedimenta as the result of following domestic suggestion based on "some" ignorance of Government regulation limits.

It is noticeable that those who have darkly obscured their own horizons will offer most confidently to clear the clouds from others. The flagrant failure is loudest in counsel. No subject can escape her, the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the ill and the well should all hearken. The offender will with equal cocksureness lay down laws for health and happiness, frugality and expenditure. Contradiction is the ruling spirit.

"I am suffering from rheumatism and I am taking aspirin."

"You should have salicylate," invariably follows.

"We are going to move to Kensington," is at once answered:

"Hamstead is far more healthy."

"Dr. F. says baby is teething," will bring forth:

"I am sure he is not; doctors know nothing about babies."

It is a remarkable fact that everyone dislikes and distrusts everyone else's doctor, so that the beloved sufferer is never allowed the sole ministrations of her selected physician; fond relatives or more on-lookers will insist that the invalid should "see somebody else," and long dissertations on the virtues of varied remedies succeed each other to the mental if not physical disturbance of the poor patient.

No Limitation

The story of the interfering parrot is told over and over again to different tunes. It begins in the cradle when the parent of some prized infant is possessed of many intimates all bent upon contributing counsel for its perfection. The young mother is seldom permitted an opinion of her own, but badgered to accept assistance in the engaging of the nurse, in a decision for short-clothing, and the moment when the perambulator is overdue. The choice of a school is, of course, a subject for advice, and there follows afterwards, long afterwards:

"I always told his mother she spoilt him. If she had only listened to me and not indulged his every whim—and so on, and so on.

If it were only for the guidance of

ONE-CENT POSTAGE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WILL the familiar red two-cent stamp soon be a rarity, classed with the one dollar stamp and other freaks that only collectors know? The signs begin to point that way. Twenty-one bills have been introduced into the present Congress, providing for one-cent postage in one form or another. If the innovation becomes law, it will be a change even more revolutionary than the introduction of the parcel-post system.

The two-cent stamp will stay with us for a while, however. Bills which have been introduced only propose the first step toward supplanting it. They provide for one-cent postage on all letters mailed at a post office for delivery within the limits reached by carrier from that office. In other words, what are generally known as "city letters," will take only one-cent postage instead of two. Some of the bills provide for other radical changes in the rate on first-class mail.

Perhaps the most comprehensive bill, and one that may be taken as both typical and inclusive, is the measure fathered by Representative Stafford of Wisconsin. The Stafford Bill provides that letters mailed at a post office for delivery within the carrier limits of that office shall be charged a one-cent rate. The same rate shall apply to letters sent from a city to a rural or star route served by that city's post office, and to letters mailed on rural routes for city delivery.

The local mail system, consisting of a central office, a carrier system, and a number of rural routes may be thought of as a great wheel, with the city for a hub, and the rural routes reaching out like spokes. A letter mailed at any part of the wheel will be delivered at any other point on the wheel for one cent, if the Stafford bill becomes law.

Another innovation no less basic and sweeping, which is provided for in the Stafford bill and also in several others, is the rate on first-class letters which go over the maximum weight of one ounce. The rate on the first ounce for such letters will still be 2 cents, when their destination is out of the local district, but the charge for each additional ounce or fraction will be only one cent, instead of two, as heretofore. The over-weight letter will be carried for 3 cents instead of 4. The difference grows more striking as the envelope in question gets heavier. If papers weighing 10 ounces are mailed first-class today, they must carry 20 cents in stamps. Under the new system, the same papers can be mailed for 11 cents.

The effect of the change will be tremendous in cities of any size, where local mail forms a large percentage of the total letters handled. It will cut the cost of communication between people of the same city just in half. All the mass of monthly statements, announcements, fraternal notices, invitations, everything that fills half the letter-boxes of a metropolis, will cost one dollar to mail where formerly it cost two. Incidentally and inevitably, the receipts of the post office department will go down by several million dollars.

This will doubtless be the chief argument of the opposition when the bills come up for debate. Nobody proposes that the department shall be run as a money-making concern, but when it is just managing to make ends meet, it might seem inadvisable to cut a rich slice out of its receipts. The men who are behind the one-cent postage movement, however, point out a number of illogical features in the present scheme.

The first-class mail-matter, the sealed envelope with a two-cent stamp, is the source of practically all profit in the post office service. The first-class letter is easily handled, easily sorted, and its small weight makes it cheap to transport. If nothing but first-class mail were handled, it would be possible to have universal one-cent postage in the United States, and still show a profit. Yet if such a universal one-cent rate were introduced, the present receipts would go down by \$40,000,000 or \$70,000,000. It is obvious that there is a big profit made on first-class mail, and a consideration of the balance-sheet of the post office department makes it equally obvious that this profit must be eaten up by some other branch of the service.

The loss in transporting and delivering mail-matter, according to some of the congressmen in favor of the one-cent idea, comes largely in carrying the magazines. Then there is the mail of the government itself, the official business of senators and representatives, of the executive departments, and of the federal courts, which travels free, under frank. When the grand totals of receipts and expenditures are balanced against each other, there is not much over on the profit side.

The young and uninitiated that the advice habit ruled, its trials could be endured, but it has no limitation, you cannot be old enough to escape its vexation, and no special intelligence or personal triumph comes to the excuse of the general practice of preaching. It is difficult to forgive the Labor member who is so convinced that he could do his Grace's job better than the hereditary duke. However, we live in Radical times; Parliament, like poverty, makes strange bedfellows.

Some measure of peace and liberty for the subject might be attained if all self-constituted rulers could be encouraged to let off steam as directors of correspondence columns in the popular Press, where advice

The one-cent postage propagandists admit the small margin of profit, but they point out that the real issue is: Who pays the bill? There is no doubt that magazines are entitled to something in the way of special traveling privileges, in consideration of their large educational value. There is no doubt that the significant speeches of congressmen should be distributed by the government through the districts affected by the matter under consideration. Even the traditional package of garden seeds fulfills a purpose important enough to entitle it to a pass in the mail-car. But—who pays the bill?

Why, say the advocates of one-cent postage, should John Brown, whose business is of such a nature that he has to mail a thousand sealed envelopes on the first of every month, be compelled to pay for the carrying of magazines and speeches and garden-seeds? Yet the profit on John Brown's first-class mail is what enables the government to carry the seeds and speeches free. If the government, representing the nation at large, sees fit to carry certain classes of mail matter at a loss, in view of their educational or other value, then the nation as a whole should pay for it, and not that single class which happens to make use of the first-class mail service.

Such, is the contention of the statesmen backing one-cent postage. They say that for the government to regard the profits and losses of the post office department as a whole, without a recognition of which branch is earning and which branch losing, is bad book-keeping as well as class discrimination. Still, country-wide one-cent postage is out of the question, for the time being. A change so sweeping is recognized as legislatively impracticable. Hence the introduction of measures providing for a one-cent rate applying to local deliveries, and a charge of one cent an ounce instead of two cents for overweight in all first-class matter.

The new system might be regarded as an entering wedge for universal penny postage, a recognition of the principle involved, and a deference to the rights of the man who uses the first-class mail largely, while getting little benefit from the other classes.

The application of the zone-system idea, which made its first appearance in this country with the parcel post, is here applied also to letter mail. The country would be divided into two zones for letter mail, a local zone with a one-cent rate, and a foreign zone with a two-cent rate. That this idea would grow as the theory develops, making a series of different charges for letters according to the distance of their destination, is highly improbable. A post office force can easily remember the rural routes branching from its office, that make the local zone, but to classify each out-of-town letter into the proper zone would be a gigantic task.

The other provision of the Stafford bill, and of some of the other measures providing for a one-cent an ounce overweight charge, is expected to have far-reaching results. In support of the innovation, these congressmen point out that the cost of handling a two-ounce letter is only infinitesimally greater than the cost of handling an envelope weighing an ounce. To double the postal rate for the additional ounce is to increase a profit that might already be regarded as excessive.

The extra charge of 1 cent will be a sufficient inducement to the public to keep the weight of its correspondence down as much as possible. On the other hand, it will be cheaper under the new arrangement to send one heavy letter than two light letters, whereas today the postage is the same in either case. By combining as many communications as possible in one envelope, the public will save money. The same process will bring profit to the post office, because it can handle one three-cent envelope twice as cheaply as it formerly handled two 2-cent letters.

It is estimated that if the Stafford bill or a similar measure becomes law, it will mean a falling off in post office receipts amounting to \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000. Set against this is the uncertain factor of increased business resulting from the cheaper rates. There will doubtless be a freer use of city mails. The lower overweight charge will encourage merchants and others to include circulars and advertising matter in their letter mail. It is impossible to set even an approximate value on the new business that might accrue, but there will doubtless be sufficient increase to account for a part of the resulting deficit.

The country as a whole is taking a real interest in the penny postage question for the first time. The ranks of the One Cent Letter Leagues are swelling. The idea in its modified form would seem to be wholly practicable.

gratis is the pleasant rule which reserves to the seeker the privilege of its disregard. Advice may be given, like medicine, but need not be taken, and on thinking over this crime of assiduous attention to the business of others, a measure of pardon must be conceded to the chances it offers of recrimination.

"Why did I take your advice?" can assuage the feelings after a terrible misfortune, and "I told you so," at least to the prophet, may carry balm to the wound caused by his neglected address. Among life's small ironies is the opportunity of watching those helpless in padding their own little canoes who are so certain they could bring safely into harbor the battleships of their neighbors.

Teaching Flying

By Clarence Winchester
(Teacher of Flying at Hendon)

It has been said by someone who obviously knew something about flight that the life of an instructor in flying is the most nerve-racking and the least desirable. The writer himself knows of one officer in the Royal Flying Corps who used to be a teacher at Brooklands and recently said, "I'd rather be bombing the Huns a dozen times than risking my life once with those fearful pupils!" There are many other instructors who have made similar remarks after taking up the softer jobs of aeroplane testing and German "strafing." "Pups," by the way, is the colloquial word in the world of flight for pupils.

The type of man usually found at a flying school varies in a remarkable degree, and one comes across people in whom one would least expect the spirit of adventure to live, and these men, strange to relate, often make the best flyers. The lover of excitement goes in for motor-racing. The lover of tranquillity becomes a flight enthusiast. But he never becomes an instructor. Among the medley of humanity which gathers in an aerodrome we find artists, poets, parsons' sons, shopkeepers who have saved up enough money to learn to fly, gentlemen of leisure, and a large number of officers and privates home on leave. All these men have paid anything from seventy-five pounds to a hundred-and-twenty-five pounds in order to be taught the newest of arts or sciences. The civilians are anxious to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps or the Royal Naval Air Service, and the military folk all put in for transfers which, their education and all other things being well, the latter usually receive on securing their pilot certificates.

There are two general methods employed in teaching men to handle an aeroplane. One is called the "dual control" system and the other is generally known as "single control." Both have their various advantages and disadvantages, and it becomes a matter of choice which a pupil prefers.

Winter the Best Time

Tuition begins at sunrise throughout the year, so that in the summer months it is essential to be on the flying ground sometimes as early as three o'clock in the morning, and instruction goes on until eight o'clock, when the heat of the sun causes the air to become "bumpy" and too difficult for pupils to negotiate. The evening sees the pupils and instructors again busy and work goes on till dusk. However, at the present moment it is rarely possible to begin before eight o'clock, as with the rising of the sun there is usually a mist hanging and this does not clear for some time. Still, the advantage of the winter is the length of the "flying day" from a teaching standpoint. The air, too, is of a "solid" and reliable nature, being especially steady for embryo airmen. The winter is certainly the best time for learning to fly. This does not at first seem apparent to the layman.

In "dual control" machines there are two sets of control levers—one in the pilot's seat and the other in the pupil's seat. Each is connected and they both work simultaneously, so that whatever movement is made by the one is felt by the other. Thus, if the pupil is guilty of an error the instructor at once makes the necessary correction, and the movement, with its fine grade of judgment, is felt by the student who is holding the duplicate set of controls. In some respects this is a very excellent system and has met with great success in some quarters, although it has been argued that a pupil does not know whether the instructor or the condition of the air has been

responsible for a certain movement of the central control lever which affects the balance of the biplane. Still, if the student has a good instructor behind him he should become the master of his tutor's style, for there is just as much style in flying as there is in any other art. Gustav Hamel was an example of perfect style in flying. After a short period of tuition the would-be airman is allowed to fly alone—a moment of either supreme joy or supreme fright, according to the temperament of the individual.

Amusing First Effects

In the "single control" machines the levers are not duplicated. There is usually only one seat, and the pupil is placed therein and given instructions to "taxi" from one side of the flying ground to the other. To "taxi" is to switch the engine on and off alternately and thus run over the ground without lifting into the air. It is very amusing to watch the first efforts, for the novice usually ends up by turning round and round in short circles, so difficult is it at first to keep the machine in a straight course. But after a little practical help from his teacher he is able to go straight, and then he attempts short-hops off the ground until he is able to make one long flight in a straight line. Then he is allowed to go for a circuitous flight, and if he has no mishap he is permitted to advance further for the purpose of taking his Royal Aero Club certificate, which is granted in connection with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale of France. Often, however, he makes a bad landing or side-slips with sad results to the machine and maybe himself, although it is strange that there have been very few serious accidents to folk learning to fly. Accidents seem, paradoxically, born of experience, at least the fatal ones.

These men who pay so much money are very "keen on" flight, and keen men usually make efficient men, and efficient men are the men we need now to suppress the enemy. Yet many of these keen men are refused opportunities to serve their country in the air services, even though they have spent their hard-earned savings, many of them, in qualifying as pilot airmen. I know personally of one man—quite a good pilot in his way—now doing sentry work at Farnborough, yet there are other men with no knowledge of flying whatever now being accepted in one or other of the air services! It is strange, but this maladministration is nevertheless true.

Fifteen Wives

Polygamy is the universal practice in the equatorial provinces. "It would be absolutely improper," says Emin Pasha, "for even a small chief to have fewer than ten or fifteen wives." The usual price of a wife in Unyoro is four oxen or cows, unless she be so plain that she is a drag in the marriage market, when a deduction is made.

Among the Madi the value of wives and oxen and the pay of porters are calculated in shovels. Marriage customs vary with tribes, but, as a rule, the bride has little option in the matter. Among the Madi when a young man wishes to marry he mentions the matter to his father, who talks the question over with the father of the young woman, and subsequently all the bride's relations from grandfather to female cousins hold a family council.

A large price is usually asked for the girl, say a hundred oxen, which is probably beaten down to about forty, and when the bride is handed over her father gives a feast, and, if he be generous, he will return ten of the oxen. The Agar will not allow their girls to marry out of the tribe, but the men sometimes marry Blitu girls, who may be obtained cheaply for a few goats or shovels. Guzzling with banana and other native beers is very general, and both sexes smoke continually.

Coffee grows luxuriantly, but the beans are only used for chewing. Cannibalism prevails in almost every tribe, though the practice is conciliated in the neighborhood of the stations.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

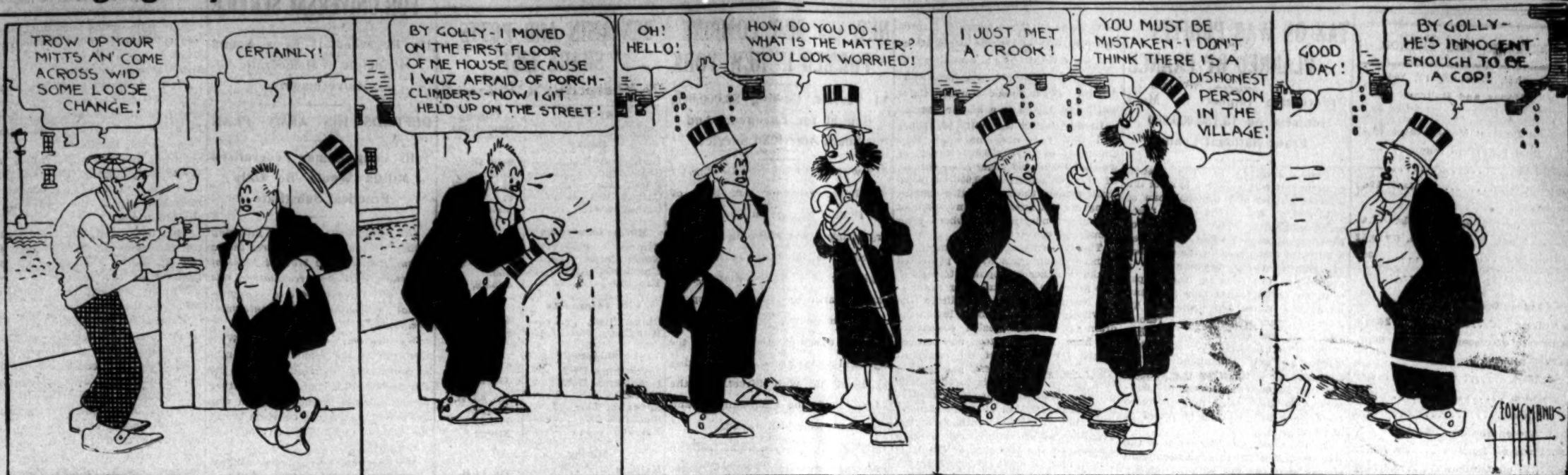
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

The Wireless System Of The Human Skin

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.
The human skin is one of the wonders of the world, and we don't half appreciate its capabilities and its services.

Not that we don't value it highly enough as enclosing and sheltering our invaluable selves; "Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath, will he give for his life," is as true now as it was in Job's day.

But we are apt to judge it solely by the base and plebeian use to which ninety-nine per cent of it is at present degraded, that is, merely serving as a wrapper, or covering, for the rest of the body.

We think of it simply as our most intimate and inseparable suit of underwear and value it accordingly.

So long as it behaves itself and keeps our surface evenly covered, supple and waterproof, we pay little or no attention to it; but the minute that it dares to assert itself and show that it has a mind of its own, by itching or smarting or cracking, we get annoyed at once and begin to abuse it.

We smother it with clothing, stifle it with airtight underwear, rob it of air, deprive it of light, blind it with straps and belts, chafe it with suspenders and collars, pinch it with corsets and then wonder that it resents and talks back by itching and tickling and chafing.

The Mother of Our Senses
We look upon it today simply as a husk or hull, totally forgetting that it is the mother of all our senses and sense-organs; that out of its conjurer's bag came not merely the organs of special sense—eye, ear, nose and touch—but also the whole brain and nervous system as well.

And believe it or not as we will, though it has delegated most of its

powers of seeing and hearing and smelling and thinking to its specialized children, every inch of it still retains the possibilities of every one of them and can use it on occasion.

Every square inch of our skin all over the body can still respond to light, to sound waves, to changes of electrical tension, as well as to heat and cold, moisture and dryness, sharpness and dullness, hardness and softness.

This may seem an extravagant statement, but it is literally the case.

The way in which the retina of our eye sees light, by chemical changes in tint of its so-called retinal purple, is the same in kind, though infinitely swifter and greater in degree, as the familiar fashion in which our skin turns yellow or brown on exposure to light in acquiring a coat of sun tan.

We still hear, though very faintly and dimly, all over our body surface.

Certain sounds, particularly a deeply vibrating or overwhelmingly terrifying and violent crash, make us tingle all over; and deaf mutes can hear the vibrations of a musical instrument by resting their finger tips upon it, and are now taught to speak by placing their finger tips upon the larynx of their teacher while a certain vowel is sounded, and then placing them upon their own throats and reproducing the same sound feelings.

Helen Keller assures her audiences that she likes to be applauded and can hear every sound of it at once "with her feet."

Of course, we all know that the skin has retained for itself, as its own specialty, the great sense of touch and feeling, really the mother-sense of all the others, with its perception of pain and pleasure, heat and cold, moisture and dryness, weight and electrical tension.

But what is not so generally known is that this wonderful "covering" of ours has a set of special finders or receivers known as end-organs for almost every one of these separate powers.

So that a blunt needle point pressed firmly down upon the skin will, at one

point, if it happens to impinge upon a cold electrode, produce a sensation of coldness; if it touches a warm electrode, a sensation of warmth; if it touches a pressure electrode, the sensation of weight, and if it comes close to a pain electrode, a twinge of pain.

The Finger Tips

The well-known difference between different regions of the skin in sensitiveness and delicacy of reaction to these different messages, such as the finger tips, for instance, is due both to the thinness of the skin and the close packed frequency of these electrodes; while the insensitiveness and dullness of the skin of the back, for instance, is due partly to its thickness and partly to their scarcity and wide scattering.

Up between the shoulder blades, for instance, these electrodes may be scattered several inches apart, so that there will be considerable areas where a needle may be thrust an inch deep through the skin and into the flesh without causing the slightest sensation of pain, and other areas where either the tip of an icicle or a hot wire may be pressed against the back without producing any sensation of cold or of heat, simply the sense of pressure.

These singular individuals who sometimes exhibit themselves as indifferent to pain, because they can thrust long needles two or three inches deep into their arms or legs, or even completely transfix the muscles of a limb without feeling any pain, merely have skins which are very thinly sprinkled and sparsely populated with pain electrodes.

So that altogether, apart from its mere covering and protecting duties, our skin is a lookout department of the highest and most important order, a wireless receiving-station for a great number of different kinds of messages.

If we want to get along comfortably with the skin we must remember its ancestral dignities and respect its present powers of perception and sensitiveness.

talking to a British royal personage, and for a moment or two he could not find words to reply.

"Oh, dear, no," he stammered at length nervously—"at least not heavier than the gun they are accustomed to carry!"

The Duchess learned afterward that the gun in question weighed half a ton.

A humorous anecdote of the hunting field is related by T. H. Escott in his "Biography of Anthony Trollope." The celebrated novelist was an enthusiastic huntsman, but, as he was a heavy man and always wore spectacles, he sometimes got into difficulties when out with the hounds. But, Mr. Escott says:

"His popularity in the field gen-

erally brought him timely relief in answer to his call. On one occasion he had been making up lost ground after a fall in the middle of a ploughed field. The fellow sportsman who answered to his cry was no less a personage than the present field marshal, Sir Evelyn Wood.

"For Heaven's sake," exclaimed Trollope, "be careful! I am afraid to move lest I should trample on my spectacles, which have just fallen off my nose!"

"Quick as thought the future field marshal alighted from his horse and retrieved the glasses. Having fitted them to his nose, Trollope rejoined the hunt with as much serenity as if the little accident had never occurred!"

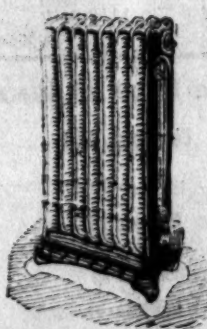
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The fruits and vegetables are delivered largely in spring wagons from orchards and farms in the immediate neighborhood of the cannery. Certain strict specifications as to quality and condition of the products are required. After grading and cleaning, the fruit is prepared by women skilled in this work. Other women fill the fruit into cans, then the sugar syrup (or brine, in the case of vegetables) is filled in, the cans are sealed, processed, and after cooling, stacked in warehouses. The labeling is not usually done until the goods are actually ordered shipped. The cans are then carefully tested and labeled so as to go out in bright, attractive condition.



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Anecdotes of the Famous

When in America Hall Caine was besieged by autograph hunters, but he refused them all. One day a porter at his hotel brought him a registered letter. He was asked to sign a receipt and was then informed that he must sign a second paper which had to be returned to the sender of the letter. Quite unused to American ways, he did so, and when he opened the letter, after the porter had retired, he found that it contained nothing but a note of thanks for the autograph which he had, of course, appended to the paper.

While driving his motor car in Rome one day, and turning the corner at a rapid rate, the present King of Italy collided with another motor car coming in the opposite direction. He pulled up to apologize, and was greeted with a storm of indignation, the owner of the other car, who was an American, dressing him down in fine style, and winding up:

"Scorchers like you should be strung up!"

"What, in front of the palace?" said His Majesty, smiling.

"Don't care where," roared the

foreigner, "so long as it is done properly!"

A few days later the latter, who was a distinguished member of American society, was present at an audience at the Quirinal. The doors were thrown open, and, to his amazement, the American found himself face to face with the motorist he had so lavishly abused a few days earlier. The tension was painful until the King, smiling, advanced with outstretched hand, saying:

"Are all Americans as peppery as you?"

The Duchess of Connaught, whose geniality is well known, tells of a humorous incident that occurred while she was traveling in Egypt. She received a most cordial reception from the people, and in their enthusiasm some Egyptian soldiers took the horses out of her carriage and drew it themselves through the streets of Cairo. Later on the Duchess thanked the young officer who commanded them for their kindness.

"I should think I must have been very heavy for them to carry," she said.

The officer was extremely bashful,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 15, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Copper Cash	1923
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.65
Exch. @ 72 1/2-Mep. \$	10.52
Peking Bar	290
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26 3/4
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 26.02
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 4.76 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
London	Demand 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 194 1/2
Paris	T.T. 364
Paris	Demand 364 1/2
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74 1/2
Japan	T.T. 80 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 146 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-8 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-8 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 382 1/2
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 65 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls. 1-Franks	6.80
" 1-Marks	4.09
" 1-Hk. Tls.	1.43
" 1-Yen	1.39
" 1-Rupies	2.21
" 1-Roubles	2.25
" 1-Mex. \$	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations

On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers	298 nom.
Demand	289 1/2
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	291
Credits, 4 m-s.	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	315 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	318 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.4375	
Chinese Dollars, 72.3375	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 72 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87 1/2	

February 15, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 14.—Following are today's rubber prices:

Plantation, First Latex.	
Spot 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Paid.	
April to June delivery 3s. 6 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.	
Tendency of market Firm.	
Shanghai, February 15.	
Last quotation, London, February 12:	
Spot 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.	
April to June delivery 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.	
Tendency of market Steadier.	

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TAX ON WAR PROFITS PLANNED BY FRANCE

Progressive Impost to Meet Interest on 15,130,000,000 Franc National Loan

Paris, January 13.—The French Government will endeavor to meet the interest on the new national loan of 15,130,000,000 francs out of the taxes on war profits. The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, introduced a bill with that object in the Chamber of Deputies today, providing for a progressive tax ranging from 5 per cent. on 10,000 francs to 30 per cent. on 500,000 francs and upwards. To meet the transportation crisis resulting from the shortage of maritime shipping facilities the Government has decided to ask Parliament also to authorize an advance by the Treasury of 100,000,000 francs to shipowners so that they may increase their fleets by purchase of Allied or neutral vessels.

M. Ribot explains the object of the war profit tax bill in a memorandum stating that the tax will be chiefly paid by licensed societies or private firms, by those exploiting mines and by those who have by good fortune or accident made exceptional gains, or have helped, by their mediation, to obtain contracts.

The tax will be founded on declara-

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 15, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 38.00	
Telephones Tls. 97.00	
Almas Tls. 18.50	
Batu Anams X.D. Tls. 2.45	
Bukits Tls. 7.50	
Chengs Tls. 5.35	
Chengs Tls. 5.40 February	
Consolidated Tls. 5.50	
Karans Tls. 18 1/2	
Kroewoeks Tls. 25.00	
Repah Tls. 1.70	
Permata Tls. 7.50	
Seekes Tls. 10.00	
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.75	
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.00	
Tebongs Tls. 37.00	
Talings Tls. 3.75	

Direct Business Reported

Shanghai Lands	
6% Debs. 1913 @ Tls. 104.00	
Telephones Tls. 97.00	
Karpings "B" Tls. 11.75	
Langkats Tls. 38.00	
Karans Tls. 18.00	
Kota Bahros Tls. 16.00	
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.75	
Tanah Merahs Tls. 13.00	

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 15, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Klebangs Tls. 1.75 cash	
Tebongs Tls. 37.00 cash	
Anglo Javay Tls. 17.00 cash	
Anglo Javay Tls. 17.25 March	
Talings Tls. 3.70 cash	
Ziangbes Tls. 9.70 cash	
Ziangbes Tls. 9.75 cash	
Laou Kung Mow Tls. 75.00 cash	
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.50 cash	
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash	
New Engineering Works Tls. 10.25 cash	
Batu Anams Tls. 2.55 February	
Soy Chees Tls. 45.00 cash	
Almas Tls. 18.50 cash	

Direct

Talings Tls. 3.87 1/2 March	
Klebangs Tls. 1.75 cash	
Dominions Tls. 19.80 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.40 cash	
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash	
Senawangs Tls. 24.25 cash	
Padangs Tls. 19.00 cash	
Padangs Tls. 19.50 cash	
Langkats Tls. 37.75 cash	

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10 1/2 Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Taels
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tions made by those whom it is proposed to tax; and these declarations will be verified by a committee in which the taxpayers can have confidence. From this committee there will be an appeal to a higher board.

In introducing the bill, M. Ribot said that the new national loan amounted to 15,130,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000,000 came from abroad. Of the remainder, 6,000,000,000 were fresh money, the rest of the amount being derived from the conversion of treasury bonds, previous short term loans, and converted rentes.

The Government's bill to meet the transportation crisis will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow. The preamble says that after examining various plans to facilitate the provisioning of the country, lessen the drain on national wealth occasioned by high freight rates, and assure future development of the merchant marine, the Government has decided that the best method is to encourage private initiative by assisting owners to purchase allied or neutral steamers. The bill therefore authorizes the Treasury to make advances to shipowners, on the approval of the Ministry of Marine, up to 100,000,000 francs for the acquisition of steamships. These funds will be loaned at the rate of interest charged by the Bank of France for advances on securities.

Such loans will be made from the date of promulgation of the bill one year after the end of the war. The maximum proportion of the purchase price of vessels to be advanced is fixed at 70 per cent. for companies already owing 20,000 tons of shipping or more, and 80 per cent. for those owing less than this amount, or for new enterprises. Repayment is to be made in the case of companies of the first class in three equal annual sums in the case of the second class in four instalments, and by fishing companies in eight payments. In each case the first instalment will be payable one year after the time of purchase.

The steamships will be examined by Government experts before they are bought; they must be in good navigable condition and guaranteed free from all mortgage or lien at the time of sale.

The returns on the French loan for the national defense have how all been checked and classified and the total amount subscribed, says the Petit Journal, exceeds 15,000,000,000 francs, which is somewhat larger than the sum previously reported.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 14.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:—
Mid-Americans, Spot

March-April

October-November

..... 7s. 4 1/2 d.

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NEW U.S. SHIP COMBINE FORMED IN NEW YORK

13 Vessels, Costing \$3,000,000, Bought for European and South American Service

New York, January 15.—Charles W. Morse, ex-banker and head of the Hudson Navigation Company, is organizing a big shipping combine which, it is intended, shall be the beginning of a United States mercantile marine touching all European and South American ports. The new shipping company is said to have the financial backing of a strong banking syndicate in Wall Street. All the ships will fly the American flag and be strictly American owned.

It was learned last night from an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Morse that thirteen ships had been acquired already at a price in excess of \$3,000,000. Twelve of the ships will sail on a route from New York to Archangel for the present. The thirteenth ship has been assigned to coastwise service with South America.

The Morse plan provides for the incorporation of a separate shipping company for each ship owned. All of the subsidiary companies are to be controlled by a holding company, the name of which has not been decided. The subsidiary companies bear the names of the ship owned by each company.

Thirteen Companies Organized

Here is a list of the thirteen Morse companies which have obtained charters: The Frederick Steamship Company, the Oruro Steamship Company, Limited; the Oceana Steamship Company, the Northland Steamship Company, the Lansing Steamship Company, the Huron Steamship Company, the Minneapolis Company, the St. Paul Company, the William Castle Rhodes Company, the Omega Company, the Shemung Steamship Company, the J. G. McCullough Steamship Company, and the Zealandia Steamship Company.

The steamers Frederick, Oruro, Oceana, Northland, and Lansing were acquired about six weeks ago. It was never before suspected that Mr. Morse had a hand in their purchase.

The Frederick, formerly belonging to the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, is now on the seas en route for the Russian port of Archangel. The Oceana is now loading at Halifax. The Oruro, it is said, will be ready shortly for her first trip and so will the Northland. The Lansing will be used in the coastwise service. These five ships, it was said yesterday, cost on an average \$300,000 each.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 9.—The following export statistics are compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce:—
The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex-Per picul, Jan. 28 including cost of packing for export.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 55 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
T. Outherson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Green, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy Hongkong Penang
Bankok Hioho Puket
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Klang Seremban
Canton Kobe Shanghai
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Taiping
Fookchow Manila (F.M.S.)
Halphong Medan Tientsin
Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Fondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 13,000,000

Capital paid-up \$32,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,400,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. Deputy
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager: Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala-Sagon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colonio Lyons Singapore
Fookchow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren) O-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Niagoo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager. March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,400,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors U.S. \$7,400,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 30,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshu London Port Arthur
Bombay Liayong S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tsingtau
Hokululu Osaka Yokohama
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund: Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong-Balei

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilat

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1912

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-geh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Chai, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarag

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Bombay Milan Soerabaya

Calcutta Moscow Sydney

Cheibon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Hokululu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Makassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2 1/4% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4% per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHIO SUB-MANAGER.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dalren, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 17	P.M.	Prisco, via Na'saki, H'g	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
18	P.M.	New York	Tanjo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
19	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteale	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
20	P.M.	Vancouver	Robert Dollar	Am.	Hayley	R. D. Co
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Kamohara Maru	Jap.	Gigo	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	Vancouver	Indra	Jap.	Jones	B. & S.
23	P.M.	Vancouver	Tamara Maru	Jap.	Nagatsuna	N. Y. K.
24	P.M.	Vancouver	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Yamamoto	N. Y. K.
25	P.M.	Vancouver	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
26	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Shiohara	C. P. O. S.
27	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Shiohara	C. P. O. S.
28	P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
29	P.M.	Vancouver	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
1	P.M.	Prisco, via Na'saki, H'g	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 17	10.00	Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
18	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
19	11.00	Nagasaki Moji	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
20	10.00	Kobe Yokohama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
21	6.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 16	10.00	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallet	Cie M.M.
17	10.00	Bombay	Namur	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
18	10.00	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Sato	B. & S.
19	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
20	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
21	10.00	London via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
22	10.00	Marseilles via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
23	10.00	Bombay	Namur	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
24	10.00	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Sato	B. & S.
25	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
26	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
27	10.00	London via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
28	10.00	Marseilles via Cape	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	Sadami	N. Y. K.
29	10.00	Bombay	Namur	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
30	10.00	Marseilles via Cape	Hitachi Maru	Jap.	Sato	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 16	4.00	Ningpo	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
17	4.00	D.L. Amoy, Swatow.	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
18	4.00	D.L. Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
19	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
20	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
21	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
22	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
23	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
24	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
25	4.00	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Halo Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 16	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Shan	Br.	Simons	K. M. A.
17	10.00	D.L. Dally	Shan	Br.	Simons	K. M. A.
18	10.00	D.L. w.h.w. C'foo, W'tain	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
19	10.00	D.L. Tungchow, Dally	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
20	10.00	D.L. Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milleroroff	R. V. F.
21	10.00	D.L. w.h.w. C'foo, W'tain	Kingsing	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
22	10.00	D.L. w.h.w. C'foo, W'tain	Koboko Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tschi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chl.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N. Co
18	M.N.	do	Taipei Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. Y. K.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chl.	Conley	C. M. S. Co
20	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Loongwe	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Nagasaki	Br.	Waller	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Poyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.
24	M.N.	do	Kiangsu	Chl.	Miller	C.M.S.N. Co

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 15	Ningpo	Anping	1189	Chl.	Paramore	C.M.S.N. Co	K.L.Y.W.
16	Chinwangtao	Shan	847	Rus.	Steady	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
17	Japan	Andre Lebon	7000	Fr.	Vallet	S. M. R. Co	
18	Taipei	Harada Maru	240	Jap.	Hagihara	N.S.N. Co	
19	Dairen	Shawshing	2000	Chl.	Weidemann	C.M.S.N. Co	K.L.Y.W.
20	Hankow	Kiangsu	1880	Chl.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N. Co	
21	Hankow	Tschi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.	
22	Hankow	Hankow	1277	Chl.	Hogers	B. & S.	
23	Swatow	Kwangse	1277	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	
24	Amoy	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 15	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	3096	Jap.	Sato	S. M. R. Co
16	Hankow, etc.	Kutao	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.
17	Tientsin	Hsinu	1027	Chl.	Richards	C.M.S.N. Co
18	Poochow	Haseo	827	Chl.	Wallace	C.M.S.N. Co
19	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	3267	Chl.	Hansen	C.M.S.N. Co
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	1880	Chl.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co
21	Hankow, etc.	Tschi Maru	1285	Jap.	Izeda	N. Y. K.
22	Tientsin	Chihgo Maru	1885	Chl.	Hambille	C.M.S.N. Co
23	Japan	Anyo Maru	448	Jap.	Yamamoto	N. Y. K.
24	Wakamatsu	Feiching	1980	Chl.	Baines	C.M.S.N. Co
25	Hankow, Canton	Tami Maru	2205	Jap.	Izeda	S. O. Co.
26	Hankow, Canton	Anhui	1865	Br.	Eddy	B. & S.
27	Kiaoch w	Lienching	1849	Br.	Chie	J. M. & Co.
28	Japan	Rokko Maru	1148	Jap.	Mayetoni	B. & S.
29	Ningpo	Anping	1189	Chl.	Paramore	C.M.S.N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 15	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Kusakari	N. Y. K.
16	Hankow, etc.	Tschi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
17	Hankow, etc.	Hankow	1277	Chl.	Hogers	B. & S.
18	Amoy Swatow	Hohow	1277	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
19	Hankow, etc.	Lansy	1745	Br.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
O.W.S.	Feb. 12	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aux.	800	17	80	Lundberg
U.S.S.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Chinatsai	Am. Cru.	3218	17	318	Ford
10	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am. Cru.	3218	15	309	Kellogg
11	Feb. 18	Cruise	Elcano	Am. Cru.	620	8	95	Coxe
12	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helsona	Am. G-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Antiochus	Jan. 5	Antiochus	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
City of Colombo	Jan. 23	City of Colombo	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Glenlogan	Feb. 10	Glenlogan	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Helena	Feb. 2	Helena	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Kansas	Feb. 6	Kansas	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Gigo	N. Y. K.
Kioto	Dec. 14	Kioto	Jap.	Jones	B. & S.
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9	Mishima Maru	Jap.	Nagatsuna	N. Y. K.
Mongara	Feb. 10	Mongara	Jap.	Yamamoto	N. Y. K.
Nellora	Jan. 30	Nellora	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
Peleus	Dec. 8	Peleus	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8	Pyrrhus	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
Sawa Maru	Jan. 28	Sawa Maru	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
Tyden	Jan. 16	Tyden	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.
Yangtze	Jan. 23	Yangtze	Jap.	Shiohara	N. Y. K.

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallet	Cie M.M.
Athos	Jan. 8	Athos	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Cordillere	Feb. 2	Cordillere	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Porthos	Jan. 26	Porthos	Fr.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Taki Maru	Jan. 19	Taki Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24	Kashmir**	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Novara**	Jan. 10	Novara**	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Sardinia**	Feb. 7	Sardinia**	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30	Awa Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Empress of Japan	Feb. 3	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Hugh Hogan	Jan. 13	Hugh Hogan	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Ide Maru	Jan. 25	Ide Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 25	J. A. Moffett	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Javary	Feb. 6	Javary	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Mexico Maru	Jan. 20	Mexico Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Sado Maru	Dec. 10	Sado Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Shimo Maru	Dec. 10	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Shidzuoka Maru	Dec. 10	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9	Daylight S.V.	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Indra	Feb. 7	Indra	Jap.	Jones	B. & S.
Inverclyde	Nov. 28	Inverclyde	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Skipton Castle	Jan. 26	Skipton Castle	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Doller	Jan. 23	Bessie Doller	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Manila Maru	Dec. 24	Manila Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Penang Maru	Dec. 16	Penang Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Seguoya	Feb. 18	Seguoya	Br.	Hayley	S. T. Co
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. W. Co

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24	Madala	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.
Yeddo	Nov. 21	Yeddo	Br.	Collier	N.Y.K.

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

From	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar.
Aleucous	Jan. 1	Feb.
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb.
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb.
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar.
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb.
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar.
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr.
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr.
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar.
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb.
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar.
Keemun		Mar.
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb.
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb.
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb.
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar.
Mentor		Apr.
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb.
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb.
Nelues	Feb. 5	Feb.
Nankin**	Jan. 8	Feb.
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Apr.
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr.
Ningchow		Apr.
Nore	Feb. 25	Feb.
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar.
Onfa		Mar.
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar.
Rheus	Dec. 26	Feb.
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb.
Tetrisias	Jan. 15	Feb.
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar.

SAYS U.S. COAST FORTS CAN'T BAR INVASION

Army Officer Points Out Some Fallacies of the Much-Discussed Subject

NEED OF MOBILE FORCES

Uncertainty of the Invaders' Point of Disembarkation One of the Big Problems

New York, January 15.—In time of peace, says an officer of the army writing in The Infantry Journal for January, many conceptions and practices arise that have never stood the test of war, many of which, on the contrary, run counter to the teachings of military history. Among all these conceptions and practices, he adds, one of the most fallacious is that of the sea-coast as a line of defense. The writer points out that he does not refer to the harbor batteries, "which do not pretend to any sphere of action beyond the limited range of their guns," but to the coast defense proper, namely, "the opposition to a landing by the mobile forces at any point which the enemy may select as a landing place."

One of the striking facts of history, the officer points out, is that an attempted landing has never been successfully opposed. This, he says, is the lesson taught by the Japanese landing at Pitsuno in the Russo-Japanese War, near Tsingtao in the present European war, and the landing of the allied forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"But the lessons of history," it is pointed out, "are only valid for the conditions under which they were proved true. Subsequent developments may completely nullify them. There must, therefore, be something inherent in a theory that brands it as impractical to justify its rejection on the grounds of the teachings of history. It is therefore in place to inquire what lies beneath the facts of history if we are to consider impracticable the tenability of the sea-coast as a line of defense."

"As a line of defense, the sea-coast must fulfill the same requirements as any other line. To meet an enemy on any given line, it must first be one that the invader cannot evade in his advance, a requirement which the coast line fulfills; and, secondly, it must be so restricted in extent as to be held in such force by the strength available that it cannot be forced at any point, a requirement which the coast line does not fulfill. A stretch of only 600 miles would require more than 1,000,000 men to hold it at a density of only one man per yard. Assume this to be the length of the probable hostile objective and to be thus occupied; if such a line be pierced at any point by a concentrated attack of the landing force of the enemy under the cover of fire of the enemy fleet, the entire line of defense will collapse. We should be confronted with a problem of concentration absolutely impossible of execution. The great length of our coast line and the limited size of any force which we are likely to maintain should cause us to reject any such method of attempting to hold the coast as a line of defense."

"But of course the coast line would not be held in any such way. As in all other cases where a defensive line is held, the main body of our forces would be concentrated in one or more central positions with outlying detachments along the coast. As the enemy attack developed, reinforcements would be sent against the threatened points."

"How will an enemy proceed in an attack against a line thus held? We may assume first of all that he will select as tentative landing points certain stretches of beach that offer the greatest possible opportunity for the development of the covering fire of his naval craft and smaller boats. Through his naval superiority he will have driven in our naval vessels and patrol boats which constitute our advanced line of observation. Back of this naval screen the enemy transports will follow."

"We may be sure that the enemy will not disclose the point at which he

proposes to effect his landing by directing all his forces on that one point. There will be numerous feints and possible alternative positions from which selection will be made according to subsequent developments. This was the case in the landing that resulted in the capture of Port Arthur and on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"This method of procedure gives the invader the advantage of initiative which it is impossible for the defending forces to meet. The course of troops on board ship can be instantly altered without interruption in their rate of movement. Troops on land, on the other hand, must entrain, which is a time-consuming process, and once entrained and committed to a route cannot change it except with considerable delay, and a return over the route traversed may be necessary. The movements of the troops on land are limited by the lay of railroad routes, while those on transports can move in any desired direction. Detachment and movement on land by marching result in delays which favor the movements of the invading forces. The landing of the Japanese army at Tsingtao is an illustration of the rapidity with which an invading force can disembark when thoroughly organized for that purpose."

The greatest factor in favor of an invading force is, says the writer, the uncertainty which must exist in the defender's mind up to the moment when the landing is effected. This moment, it is pointed out, will find the invading force concentrated "opposite his landing place while the defender must, entrain, move to a railroad, detrain, and march." The attempt to constitute the coast as a line of defense, continues the writer, "would be exactly parallel with a plan of a force on the defensive in the interior of the country to meet the enemy on the most advanced of observation of his outposts."

"No country with an extensive coast line," the article concludes, "can successfully adopt the idea of coast defense as the basis of its defensive strategy."

PSMITH, JOURNALIST

Psmith, Journalist. By P. G. Wodehouse. Illustrated. A and C. Black, Ltd.

Psmith was a Cambridge undergraduate who came to New York for a holiday and in search of adventure, which latter he certainly found. For during the few months of his residence in the city he faced a delegation of irate ex-contributors to "Cosy Moments," took part in a street battle, was kidnapped, enacted the role of Horatius at the bridge—a roof and a scuffle doing duty for the bridge—and otherwise amused and occupied himself.

It all came about through a cat. This gifted pussy not merely astonished the waiters at a New York restaurant—no mean feat, surely—but also served to introduce Psmith to Billy Windsor, who later became his pal and partner, and likewise to a gentleman widely known as Bat Parvis, leader of the famous Grooms Street gang, "the most noted of all New York's collection of Apaches." Billy, a young man from Wyoming, with "the general demeanor of a caged eagle," was acting editor of "Cosy Moments," an employment which did not fill him with unmitigated joy. But when Psmith became his partner and sub-editor "Cosy Moments" proceeded to belie its name—violently—which it never had done before. How their conduct of that once innocuous weekly caused certain powers that were to swear vengeance against Psmith and Billy Windsor, and the not overgentle methods they used in their endeavor to accomplish their avowed intention of "doing in" the two young men, the reader must find out for himself. He may be quite certain that he will run no risk of falling asleep during the process, for if not quite so mirth-provoking as "Something New" this novel by Mr. Wodehouse is a decidedly lively yarn, and "Psmith, Journalist," a genial and humorous soul whom we would be very glad indeed to meet again. The illustrations are quite unusual in that the pictured characters actually resemble the author's descriptions of them—a most exceptional state of affairs.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hwa Hsin Pao: Kiatingfu and Yachow in Szechuen have fallen. The Szechuen government troops have joined the Yunnan army. Chengtu is in danger.

A certain legation has received a telegram from Chungking saying that Nanchuen, a city to the south of Chungking, has been occupied by the Kweichow Republican army.

The Szechuen Chingchun, Chen Yi, has been cashiered by the government. Yuan Shih-kai fearing that this action will cause disturbance among the soldiers has not formally proclaimed the mandate.

According to a reliable report General Lu Kiang-chang of Shenai has been influenced by the rebels, and has promised to uphold the Republic. A telegram from Hongkong reports that Lung Ching-kuan is greatly troubled by the news that Yunnan has united with Kwangsi. He is consulting with his brother Lung Tsu-kuan, Changchun of Kwangtung, for the defense of Kwangtung.

A certain authority has received a report from its secret service in the South that General Lu Yuan-ting of Kwangsi is working secretly with Yunnan for the declaration of the Kwangsi independence. Li Lieh-chun has left Yunnan for Kwangsi.

The people of Nanking did not dare to celebrate the Republican commemoration day.

The China Times: Fengliang and Yuenshun in Hunan, have fallen to the rebels.

The Shun Pao: Minister Lu Chung-

yu has reported to the government from Tokio that Chinese students in Japan are in deadly opposition to the monarchical government.

During the last few days a large body of Kweichow soldiers has entered Hunan. Mouyang has fallen. Feng-hwangling is in danger.

WOOD AND STONE

Wood and Stone. By John Cowper Powys. New York: G. Arnold Shaw. \$1.50 (gold).

Mr. Powys is what might rather vaguely be described as a philosophical novelist. He draws the pattern of his fiction upon certain basic convictions, or assumptions, as to the fundamental forces in human life and lets the evolution of his story show those forces at work, inexorable and dominating, even if they are, to all seeming, simple and weak. These basic assumptions in his philosophy of life, as he sets them forth in his preface, where indeed, he seems a bit hesitant concerning them as compared with the surety with which he makes them manifest in the progress of his drama—these basic assumptions are that sacrifice rather than power and love rather than pride are the forces that exert the dominant influence upon human life, that, in the last analysis, the secret of the universe.

The man who has the courage to set up this contention in a world given over, in both life and fiction, to the adoration of power and the cult of the Superman deserves attention for that fact alone; and when to this is added the quite to be unexpected fact that, having both an unconventional idea and a philosophic turn of mind, he yet can write a story

possessing the feel of life, dramatic interest and subtlety and nimbleness in the portrayal of character and you have a book worth reading—if you are not too particular as to certain of its phases. For the great length of the novel, over seven hundred pages, draws out to tenuity the texture of the story, which is marked also by a certain unwieldiness in the management of its number and variety of characters and incidents.

The scene is laid in Wessex, with some apology to Mr. Hardy, at whose feet the author lays his story as a tribute of praise, calling him "among all modern English authors, the only one who brings with him an atmosphere of the large, mellow, leisurely humanism of the past, of the true classics." The center of interest in the tale is a great hill of tawny sandstone, its quarries owned by a man of immense wealth and a Machiavellian dexterity in the exercise of his love of power. His beautiful daughter has inherited his lust for dominance, but while he depends upon his wealth for its instrument she finds hers in the lure of her sex and beauty. Across their path falls the shadow of a shy, pale, fluttering little woman, and then the opposing forces of sacrifice and love and power and pride are pitted against each other. The list of actors in the drama is very long, comprising most of the people of the countryside and the village, and they reveal the greatest variety of conception and true and graphic colors in their portraiture. Mr. Powys is evidently a keen observer of life and responsive to all its phases. His story shows a rich background, not only of observation, but also of philosophy and of imagination.

FROM THE PENS OF POETS

Some Fresh Books of Rhyme and an Anthology of the Dog

One may not hope by a single quotation to indicate the great variety of thought and rhyme which are in Grace Hazard Conkling's "Afternoons of April" (Houghton-Mifflin Company). The lines of "A Beethoven Andante" are cited here only to exhibit their own ingenious grace and to mark the poetess's fondness for musical suggestions:

The wood wind warbled wisely
Of how the dusk begins
Before the glow of sunset
Had left the violins.
And a cool flute spoke purely
As though some spirit far
Within the sunset's hollow
Had lit the evening star.
But when a single oboe
Sang low and shepherd sweet
It was the awaited summons
That made the dusk complete.
Oh, quietly it led us
With crook of slender gold.
Across the starry pastures
Into the farthest fold.

Of the twenty-five names in "Oxford Poetry" for 1915 (Longmans, Green and Co.) six are those of young women students. Of two poems by Hasal Shahid Suhrawardy, one, "Narcissus-Mallarmee," is quoted here:

Your eyes to me are moonlit seas,
where rove my sea-gull dreams
like souls,
where coral roses keep their tryst
with large translucent bees;
where sea-weeds kept in amber
bowls

whisper like eager girls,
where leaves of lily-pearls
wander amongst cold gleaming eyes
and where the dream-entranced
skies
tremble, grape-colored, starlight
kiss.

But in your inmost eye I see a boy,
a wondrous, fair-limbed, flower-
bodied boy
gazing into an amethyst.

George Frederick Viets's "New Rubaiyat from a Southern Garden" (Sturgis and Walton) is the reply of Faith, in more than two hundred argumentative quatrains, to the cynicism of Omar.

Mrs. F. Purdy Palmer, an American woman resident in London, expresses in "Dates and Days in Europe" (E. P. Dutton and Co.) and in poetic form her thoughts and emotions in the presence of war.

Under the title of "The Shadow Eater," recent poems by Benjamin de Casseres have been published (Albert and Charles Boni) in a first edition, limited to 650 copies.

Poems by Mabel Parker Huddleston, many of them but a single stanza, are published (Putnam's) under the title "Script of the Sun."

"To your Dog and to My Dog" is the title given to a compilation by Lincoln Newton Kinnicutt (Houghton-Mifflin Company) of thirty-two poems written by good friends of the friendly canine. Scott, Kipling, Gilder, Matthew Arnold, Newbolt, Byron and other authors are represented. The book is very handsomely made, with wide-margined pages and type of generous face.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles		Mail	Mail
3	8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	102
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	4	18.55
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.68
			arr. Tientsin-East	5.03	15.63
11.45	19.25		dep. Tientsin-East	4.55	15.45
Mail	Mail			Mail	Mail
102	2			1	101
Sat. & Sun.	Friday	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin-East	21.00
9.35	19.01		dep. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25
4.45	19.27		arr. Tientsin-Central	1.10	1.10
4.55	19.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01
5.03	18.41				
Local	Mail			Local	Local
15	7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	15.32
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.56
8.00	13.10	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.67	15.23
15.12	19.38		dep. Tientsin-Central	9.17	12.13
16.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin-Central	6.30	9.04
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin-Central	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin-Central	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin-Central	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin-Central	22.4	10.02
17.46	9.03		dep. Tientsin-Central	19.35	7.40
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin-Central	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin-Central	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.24		dep. Tientsin-Central	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Tientsin-Central	11.11	8.51
19.58	18.23	62	dep. Tientsin-Central	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.			Exp.	Exp.
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	7.05	7.05
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Tientsin-Central	7.00	15.04
			arr. Tientsin-Central	23.00	7.50
Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchow	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchow	11.20	17.30
			arr. Tientsin	6.08	14.58
			dep. Yenchow	7.00	12.30
Liaochow-Tientsin Branch Line					
			arr. Liaochow	6.08	14.58
			dep. Liaochow	7.00	12.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7
	Local	Fast	Slow	Coast	Goods	Express		Local	Fast	Slow	Coast
	Mixed	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		Mixed	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	11.24	12.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25
Song Jiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	12.30	1.43	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58
La Shai	arr.	8.56	10.06	11.40	12.45	1.56	Hangchow	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.19
La Shai	dep.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15
Yeh Zah	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.23	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah	arr.	9.25	10.54	1.15
Chang An	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58	La Shai	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50
Hangchow	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	6.58	La Shai	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45
Zah Kou	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.50	8.35	La Shai	arr.	10.12	11.55	3.01
							Chang An	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26
							Yeh Zah	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26
							Song Jiang	arr.	10.02	11.32	1.37
							Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.58

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24	STATIONS	13	15	17	19
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10		
Kon Sheng Hui	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.19	Hangchow	arr.	9.19		
Hangchow	arr.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	Kon Sheng Hui	arr.	9.24		
Zah Kou	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	Kon Sheng Hui	arr.	9.34		
							Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.37		

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main-Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Fast	Local	S & C	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Night Express	S & C	Express	Local	Local	Local	Night Express	S & C	Fast	Local	Local	S & C	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Night Express	S & C	Express	Local	Local	Local	Night Express	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.00	10.30	1.05	1.45	5.30	11.00	Nanking Ferry	arr.	7.30						dep.	7.30			8.55	1.20						3.30	11.00				
Nanking	arr.	8.03	8.31	10.59	1.34	2.14	6.00		CHINZHIANG	arr.	8.07						dep.	8.07			10.25	2.37						3.40	9.00				
BOOCHOW	arr.	8.40	9.14	11.44	2.46	3.26	7.00	1.00			dep.	8.49						8.49			10.33	2.57					3.50	9.10					
	dep.	10.40	11.00	12.50	3.43	4.23	8.00		TANTANG	arr.	8.49							8.49			11.34	3.20					8.50						
WUBIN	arr.	10.40	11.00	1.03	3.37	7.00	8.00		CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47						dep.	10.47			7.10	12.40	4.00				8.00						
	dep.	11.40	11.60	2.13	4.25	7.58	9.00			dep.	10.47							10.47			1.05	4.10											
SHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40	11.60	2.13	4.25	7.58	9.00		WUBIN	arr.	11.45							11.45			8.14	2.10	4.50				4.50						
TANTANG	arr.	12.45	1.00	3.10	6.03	6.43	1.00			dep.	11.45							11.45			8.24	2.30	5.00				4.50						
	dep.	12.45	1.00	3.22	5.11	5.51			BOOCHOW	arr.	12.47						dep.	12.47			9.20	3.42	5.54				5.54						
CHINZHIANG	arr.	1.25	1.53	4.14	6.24	7.04	1.00			dep.	12.57							12.57			7.35	3.41	5.52				5.54						
	dep.	1.33	1.55	4.24	6.34	7.14			Kunshan	arr.	1.41							1.41			8.25	10.40	4.50				4.50						
NANKING	arr.	2.04	2.32	4.44	6.54	7.34			Nanking	dep.	2.33							2.33			9.30	11.00	5.10				5.10						
Nanking Ferry																																	
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.58	3.25	5.37	7.47	8.27																											

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their salesroom
184-185A, Szechuen Road,
ON
To-day, the 16th Feb., 1916,
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Business and Official
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Prima-Donna
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The Great Russian Singer
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Selection from Programme

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(In French)
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Nymphs at Sylph des Woeitz,
with variations St. Saens
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A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

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**Registration of American Citizens,
Corporations, Missionary and Other
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American citizens and the repre-
sentatives of American institutions
and concerns are notified that the
regulations of the Department of
State urge all American citizens,
institutions, and corporations to
register annually with the American
consular officer in whose district
they live or operate.

The object of this registration is
to facilitate the protection of
American citizens, institutions and
corporations on the part of the
agents of the Government.

Those who, knowing the regula-
tions, nevertheless do not register,
may reasonably be presumed not to
be entitled to register and not to be
entitled to the protection of the
American Government.

C. E. GAUSS,

American Consul in charge.

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China,
February 14, 1916.

In The United States
Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Frank Eugene
Meigs, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Frank Eugene Meigs,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to Martha A. Meigs,
Executrix of his estate, on or before
July 26, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Executrix.

MARTHA A. MEIGS,

Executrix,

Nanking, China.

Shanghai, China, January 25, 1916.

NOTICE

The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to,

new premises

No. 1133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants 2
Clerks 42
Typists 2
Overseers 18
Stenographers 3
Watchmen 3
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R. B. WOOD,
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8761-F-18

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8764-F-19

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as head servant. Apply to Box 269,
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8743-F-16

A YOUNG LADY (Russian)
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family to America. First-class
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8693

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8759-F-18

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8735-F-18

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experience, is open to attend
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8696

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Russian lady. For Particulars
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Hotel.

8741-F-16

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SMALL DOG, white with yellow
spots, answering the name "Blanc-
Blanc", lost on Friday afternoon.
Reward if necessary on returning
to Madame Manikis, 22-A North
Szechuen Road.

8754-F-17

LOST. Black Pekingese dog, with
white spot on chest, somewhere on
the Szechuen Road. Answers to
the name "Nigger" Please return
to 22, Nanking Road; reward if
necessary.

8756-F-17

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DANCING. Private lessons given
in all the latest ball-room dances,
including Fox Trot. Apply to
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8758

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1893

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8656

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ROOMS WITH BOARD
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14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
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situated, facing the Gardens.
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TO LET a desirable unfurnished
room with attached bathroom and
kitchen. Moderate rental. Im-
mediate Occupation. Apply to
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Road. 'Phones 1930 and 1536.

8767

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house with
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279, THE CHINA PRESS.

8762-F-18

WANTED a flat, 2-3 rooms with
bathroom and kitchen attached; or
small house; Western district pre-
ferred; by German family. Apply
to Box 235, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8691

WANTED by married couple
(Americans), a furnished house for
six months. Western district or
Frenchtown. Apply to Box 273,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8753-F-17

WANTED, some time before June,
4 or 5-roomed house in Wayside or
Yangtszepoo districts. Garden.
Moderate rental. Particulars to
Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

8724-F-18

APARTMENTS WANTED

ONE furnished room wanted in
Central district; must be large and
airy. Apply to Box 280, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8763-F-15

WANTED by German gentle-
man: Light, airy bedroom with
Bathroom and Verandah attached,
in private family. Western district,
preferably Frenchtown, near
Tram. Board according to arrange-
ment. Apply to Box No. 274,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8757-F-17

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TO LET, furnished flat, with or
without board; also small rooms.
Terms moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8723-F-18

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand motor-
cycle, in good condition. Price
must be reasonable. Apply to Box
277, THE CHINA PRESS.

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